

**IMPORTANCE OF MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES OF CHHATRAPATI  
SHIVAJI ON THE BATTLE GROUND: A STUDY**

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## **DECLARATION BY THE CANDIDATE**

I declare that this thesis entitled **“Importance of Management Techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground : A study”** is my own work conducted under the supervision of Dr. Shashi Morolia and the co-supervision of Dr. Baban Bhivsen Jadhav approved by the Research Degree Committee of the University and that I have put in more than 200 days/600 hr. of attendance with the supervisor.

I further declare that to the best of my knowledge this thesis does not contain any part of any work which has been submitted for the award of any degree either by this university or by any other university / deemed university without a proper citation.

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It is certified that this work is entitled *“Importance of Management Techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground : A study”* is original research work done by Shri Ganesh Janardan Ghugare under my supervision for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in history to be awarded by Shri Jagadishprasad Jhabarmal Tibrewala University, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan, India and that the candidate has put the attendance of more than 200 days/600 hrs. with me.

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- IV. It is upto the standard in respect of both content and language for being referred to the examiner.

Dr. Baban Bhivsen Jadhav  
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GANESH JANARDAN GHUGARE  
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## **Abstract**

“Shrimanth Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj lived the Pavitra Mantra of Sarv Panth Sambhav, he saw dream for the swarajya, nation.”

– Hon. Prime Minister Narendra Modi.

At present our nation is situated on the pyre of terrorism and non-violence. He destroyed this kind of things, power and present techniques are not sufficient. Defense force need to learn Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques on the battle ground to gain victory with minimum soldiers.

Defense stream should be strong, nation has to provide facility and priority to military defense force. Due to them nation and the people of the nation live peaceful life.

Defense has to learn importance of the management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. Hoe he fought against enemies with minimum power and every time he succeed. Important feature of Chhatrapati Shivaji's war techniques called in management guru. How he used his military force and administration to get success on the battle ground, amazing.

The whole life of Chhatrapati Shivaji is the description of the travel from zero to a great administrator king. Chhatrapati Shivaji was not only well known warrior but also management expert. He used welfare of common man and national welfare management for all. Different types of management technique on battle ground is art of getting things done through people.

Various nations from the world are against the terrorism problem with a very critical condition and our nation, India is one of them, fighting on the same issue. Lot of peoples, soldiers of India died in the operation against terrorism and nexalism thinking and activities.

There is a huge cost of human live in nation as well as family. Nation has to use advance and powerful operation against terrorist and nexalist. There is no another highly appreciable option to study well the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the



battleground for procedure against violence. This is the suggestible work to learn war ideas with minimum work force and there is guarantee of definite victory on huge level.

Chhatrapati Shivaji used few ignored forts of Adilshahi region to keep foundation stone of Swarajya. He captured these forts with a small operation, battle with minimum soldiers. These forts were Torna, Murumbdev (Rajgad), Rohida, Kondhana (Sinhagad later). He used trick to kill Afzal Khan who was very strong with a very powerful army of 75,000 soldiers. His army was 5 times more than military of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He used plan to kill Afzal Khan that was the great height of his management technique in the war.

The use of innovative policy in each and every war campaign and war situation made by Chhatrapati Shivaji. He never repeated same technique against the enemy in any war ground. Due to same, Chatrapati Shivaji's enemies always found very confuse about the warfare policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground against them. He used enough soldiers in each campaigning.

String operation against Shahistekhan, which was the great remarkable string commando operation in the world. The attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji with soldiers at the midnight while a strong security of 1,00,000 soldiers at Lal Mahal for Mughal sardar Shahista Khan.

Kaltalf Khan, who was a sardar of Shahista Khan defeated by Shivaji in the Battle of Umberkhind with few soldiers. Chhatrapati Shivaji sacked the wealthy city of mughal empire, surat city, in 1664.

Chhatrapati Shivaji made great planning graph to discharge from Aurangjeb mughal custody at Agra. He used extreme work to run from the Agra fort.

After the escape from Agra, Chhatrapati Shivaji used very strong policy for Mughal and other sultanates from south region. He returned against Mughal, in form of his forts again which lost by him in the treaty with Mughal at Purander. Chhatrapati shivaji won lot of area till Jinji after his coronation, in the period of 1677-1678.

Chhatrapati Shivaji used very effective and practical strategies in his career. His management techniques and its fibulas use show him the superb part of the divine victory. Chhatrapati

Shivaji's proper discipline, constitution and the fully furnishes structure of military or power force were actual features of his winning policy.

The well-disciplined army and naval force which based on dedication and commitment made by Chhatrapati Shivaji. The main feature of this army and naval force were result-oriented force. The successful policy in his campaigning to build strong nation used by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

He was the first Asian King who founded very strong and example Naval Force in the Arabian Sea, west part of India very proudly. Chhatrapati Shivaji's all forts were central to his admirable strong empire. These central forts were very important source of information and history about his divine rule. The management techniques on the Battle Ground give his success in the most of wars of his extreme career as a king.

There was very importance of forts in Chhatrapati Shivaji's kingdom, during 17<sup>th</sup> century. Chhatrapati Shivaji, in possession around 360 forts at the time of his death. Forts were making process to defeat enemy and it can be utilize for defense area in north against few nation, which support terrorist and terrorism. Many techniques, management and administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj are very important to learn new innovative ideas in streams of commando operations, naval force, secret agency, administration of govt., policy to make happy defense force and so on.

Every movement is based upon the good selection of the candidate to do the work effectively. In the selection process Chhatrapati Shivaji was very strict to pay attention to get outcome larger. He chooses militaries conferring to their behavior, skill, superiority and efficiency in efforts. Chhatrapati Shivaji personally enrolled himself in various battles and string operation against enemies. Chhatrapati Shivaji used limited manpower against his enemies.

Chhatrapati Shivaji utilized his war technique to beat biggest enemy with a limited manpower and techniques. In the much warfare, he succeeds with minimum men against the enemy. His soldiers willingly accepted his Ganimi Kawa technique. Natural resources used by Chhatrapati Shivaji against the enemies. His soldiers were trained to throw the stone to hit enemies head. They knew the short roots, some dangerous ways and many major secrets regarding jungle.

They moved in jungle during the war situation very free. Due to disciplines organization, force always found successful in the campaigning and every battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji planned perfectly about the each war. Therefore, soldiers were found in confident about the sure victory. Chhatrapati Shivaji always manages the division of working system very strictly and his soldiers implemented very effectively during the warfare situation.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the supreme chief of his army. Sarnobat (Senapati) was responsible for the each movement of the armed force and he was an assigned head for the same. The system and skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be utilized in present generation very easily. This can be very vast innovation to utilize past into the present to get definite success. The history of Chhatrapati Shivaji's status of management skills and method on the battleground can be realizing in today's era for enemies.

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1. Introduction :

“Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the greatest national saviours who saved our society and religion when they were faced with the threat of total destruction”.  
– Baba Saheb Purandare.<sup>1</sup>

“Shivaji was a peerless hero, god fearing king and the born leader of men described in our ancient scriptures”.  
- British Records.<sup>2</sup>

“Chhatrapati Shivaji, founder of Maratha Empire in west Part of India in 1664, was well known for his forts; he was in possession of around 360 at the time of his death. Many, like Panhala and Rajgad existed before him but others, like Sindhudurg and Pratapgad, were built by him from scratch. Also, the Rajgad was built as the place of throne, i.e., the capital fort of Maratha Empire by Hiroji Indulkar on the orders of Shivaji.

This is the place where Shivaji was coroneted and today also his Memorial stands in front of the Jagadishwar temple. These forts were central to his empire and their remains are sources of information about his rule”. – H.S.SARDESAI<sup>3</sup>

Today’s world is on the pyre of the terrorism. Many nations are facing same problem with a very critical condition and our nation, India is one of them. Many men dies in operation against nexalist. There is a great value of human live in his family. Nation has to apply best in the war and string operation against terrorist and nexalist.

There is no option to find the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. This is the vulnerable study to learn war techniques with sufficient men and there is guarantee of definite victory.

Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale, means Chhatrapati Shivaji was born at Shivneri fort, in the year 1630. His mother Jijabai Bhosale named him Shivaji in the integrity of Shivai Devi. Shivaji was keen to his mother Jijabai, who was extreme religious. This kind of background had put

extreme impact on Shivaji Maharaj. Holy Vedic and history books of the Hindu religious books read by Shivaji.

Shahaji Majoli Bhosale raje was a father of the Shivaji, who was in the facility of Nizamshahi sultanate and Adilshahi durbar respectively. He was a chief sardar Adilshahi durbar in the period of Ali Adilshah sultan. The Jahangiri of pune, Province of Barah Maval Prant offered by adilshaha for him.

He suggested Chhatrapati Shivaji to make his official capital on the Raigad. Shahaji raje appointed Dadoji Kond dev Kulharni as a primary coach for Shivaji's war training and officer cum caretaker of his jagir at Pune.<sup>4</sup>

## **2. Innovation in war techniques:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji always used durable policy in each and every war campaign and war situation. His innovative war techniques always found successful against his offendend due to proper planning and study. Many scholars studied Chhatrapati Shivaji's innovative management techniques during the battle situation very forcefully.

His planning and behavior towards soldiers made him very popular among the military. Soldiers always appreciated Chhatrapati Shivaji's innovative ideas, practical work and his planning on the battle ground. He always presented new innovation in his workplace with proper management skill. He promoted to make innovation in art style of Maratha army.

## **3. Discipline in the army features of his policy are as follows:**

1. Higher productivity.
2. Better relation.
3. Disciplined work force.
4. Good working condition.
5. Increase in profit.
6. Reduction in absenteeism.
7. Reduction in wastage.

## **4. Examples of Chhatrapati Shivaji result oriented army:**

The capable civil rule established by Shivaji with the help of set military force and administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical issues and hurdles in his career, but he

forcefully beat that critical situation due to his management power. In this field sector, Shivaji was very strong and brave compare to other ruler in India.

e.g.

- First Step towards Swarajya
- Supe
- Junner war
- Sack of kalyan Bhivandi area
- Battle of Pratapgad with Afzal khan
- Memorable wor of Pavankhind & Discharge from the siege of siddhi jauhar
- Defeat of kaltalf khan in the battle of Umberkhind
- Attack on Shahiste khan at Lal mahal, Pune
- Sack of Mudhol, Hubali, Kudal, Fonda, Dindori and Salher
- Murud Janjira Attack
- Sack of Surat city
- Treaty of purander with Mirza Jaisingh
- Escape from Agra
- Policy against foreigners
- Second loot of Surat City
- Coronation as a Chhatrapati (King)
- Karnatak Campaign

#### **4.1. First Step towards the Swarajya:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji won bravely fort Torna and fort Rohida, which were in the area of the Adilshahi. These two forts were ignored by the sultanate of adilshaha. These forts took by Shivaji very smoothly.

This action of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the first step according to pledge at Rohideshwar temple for establishment of Hindavi Swarajya, The own Kingdom for Hindus. Shivaji's decision was the biggest step to make his kingdom or rule in the west part.

#### **4.2. Supe :**

Kare pathar province was best to save Swarajya, that is Supe. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to capture it with same intention. This province was known as the Jahangir of Shahaji raje

Bhosale. His brother in law Sambhaji Mohite appointed by Shahaji as a Main Officer to run administrative work belongs to same province.

Sambhaji Mohite was the brother of Rani Tukabai. She was second wife of Shahaji. Mohite was very tainted character, who gave lot of trouble to the people for his money. He was corrupted person, who always demanded money to do the government work.

Shahaji received many complaints against him. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to punish him as an example for the corrupted peoples. This movement against his uncle Mohite was the finest example to do the work very silently and gain work as a wish without war due to proper and set plan. Chhatrapati Shivaji directly arrived into the palace (Gadhi) of Supe with few best warrior soldiers.

The purpose of Chhatrapati Shivaji did not guess by anyone. he had a food with Sambhaji Mohite at the same time maratha fighters blocked all the part of the palace and security force of mohite. After meal he confirmed first his soldiers done their assigned work or not and then he call to block Sambhaji Mohite.

Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji's uncle Sambhaji Mohite angered but Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested him and moved to capital. Chhatrapati Shivaji's maratha soldiers looted all the money in form of cash, arms and wealth from the mohite palace. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided Yesaji Ganesh Atre as the Superintendent of the Mohite palace and province of Supe.

#### **4.3. Province Of Junnar :**

- Shahajahan Badshah appointed his son Aurangzeb as a Subhedar of south India on behalf of Mughal Empire.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won huge territory of Adilshahi sultanate.
- He sent letter to Aurangzeb for approval regarding this province to annex in Maratha Kingdom Swarajya.
- Indirectly Shivaji was representing himself to subhedar Aurangzeb, he was so kind and loyal towards powerful Mughal empire.

- Aurangzeb praised and promised by Shivaji that, he will be at the work as a worker for Mughal.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji impressed Aurangzeb and gained consent from him to keep same province in his maratha swarajya.
- Aurangzeb impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji. He decided to utilize Chhatrapati Shivaji in future against south sultanates, Adilshahi, Nizamshahi. He was doubtful about the character of Chhatrapati Shivaji but impressed due to his bravery.
- After the consent, permission within few days, he looted city and market at Junnar. Chhatrapati Shivaji's letter Mughal's were feeling very relax and happy, due to treaty between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Aurangzeb.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji suddenly made attack with few men on the Junnar province.
- He looted Junnar fort within a night and kill lot of Mughal militaries.
- The victory at Junner was the milestone for Chhatrapati Shivaji to increase the wealth for his kingdom and people.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji gains 10.5 lakh rupees, 700 horses, almost diamonds, highly clothes and weapons from the loot.
- Aurangzeb got angry to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he decided to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji but inappropriately Badshah Shahajahan felt ill at Agra.
- Due to same he moved to Agra to prove his recommendation for a next Badshah.

#### **4.4. Moved to Kalyan- Bhivandi :**

The geographical importance of the area of kalyan attracted Chhatrapati Shivaji. That area was very important for market and transportation due to harbour and very rich market.



Kalyan Bhivandi won by him within a few days. The naval force recognised by him from the Kalyan. He was surely aware regarding extreme requirement of naval force and its importance in the west of India.

Darya Sarang appointed by him as a Sarkhel. he selected few chief naval force soldiers viz. Ibrahim Khan, Mayanak Bhandari and Daulat Khan. After victory of Kalyan Bhvandi Chhatrapati Shivaji reached Mauli fort at asangaon and won. Fort was the very important to control near Thane.

#### **4.5. The great battle at Pratapgad :**

Shivaji's empire faced the army of 75000 soldiers, which sent by Adilshah In the 1659. Afzal Khan was the chief of that army, which came to abolish Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan during the meet foothills of Pratapgad fort on 10<sup>th</sup> November'1659 with full plan. Shivaji began his troops to new start with the assault on the Adilshahi.

Due to incidence of Afzal Khan and defeat of Pratapgad battle Adilshahi stopped major operations against Chhatrapati Shivaji. But due to Badi begum sahiba, Ali Adilshah called Siddhi Johar for the next movement against Chhatrapati Shivaji.

#### **4.6. Siege of Panhala and memorable war of Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) :**

- General Siddhi Johar entered to fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji in direction of adilshaha.
- Siddhi Johar seized full Panhala fort in the mid of the year 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji was on the same Fort.
- Enemies tracked Chhatrapati Shivaji, when he withdrew from Panhala by cover of dark night.
- Few Maratha soldiers Volunteer ready to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) to rescue Chhatrapati Shivaji from chasing.

- Veer Maratha Sardar Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji alongwith 300 men from Bandal family, fought with the army of ten thousand soldiers.

#### **4.7. Shahista Khan :**

Shahista Khan, maternal uncle of Aurangzeb sent by him with powerful command over 1.5 Lacs on the request of Badibegum Sahiba from Adishahi sultanate. Shahista Khan gained a lot of province and fort of Chakan near Pune. Lal Mahal, Chhatrapati Shivaji's palace, where he spent his childhood occupied by Shahista Khan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made attack on Shahista Khan in the Lal Mahal at Pune. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked along with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a Lal Mahal had strong defence of 1.5 lac army for Shahista Khan.

#### **4.8. The Sack of Mudhol City, Hubali, Kudal, Fonda, Dindori province and Salher province :**

##### **Mudhol**

- The Jalna and Mudhol looted by Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He transported of wealth from there.
- Ghorpade dnyanisty lived at Mudhol.
- Chhatrapati attacked on the mudhol city and capture huge part of the same.
- Shivaji warned Baji Ghorpade to surrender, but he refused.
- Finally Shivaji kill Baji Ghorpade in the huge encounter at his palace.
- He order his soldier to kill each person, who belongs to Ghorpade family.

##### **Hubali**

- Hubali was the main training center city looted by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- The city was full with many merchants from local area as well as foreigners.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the Hubali with the purpose to increase his kingdom's financial requirements very early.
- The action of Chhatrapati Shivaji regarding Hubali loot gave him financially satisfaction.

### **Kudal**

- After the defeat of Mudhol Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Kudal.
- Khawas Khan, the Sardar was waiting on the battle ground to fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack on the Khawas Khan and looted him very forcefully.
- The war between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Khawas Khan at Kudal made easy way to established and spread Maratha power for the next achievement on the battle ground.

### **Fonda**

- After the defeat of Khawas Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Fonda.
- The fort of Fonda was very important to gain province in the south Konkan region. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Fonda fort.
- The killedar of fort made excellent defence from the attack of Maratha soldiers. Finally, Chhatrapati Shivaji blocked the Fonda fort with killedar.
- He offered him service of Maratha empire, but killedar refused and shown interest to go Adilshahi Darbar.
- After the great victory of Fonda Chhatrapati Shivaji attacks on Malavan and Devgad. Chhatrapati Shivaji gain lot of province from Adilshahi territories.
- Due to same Adilshahi Darbar planned strong action against Chhatrapati Shivaji.

### **Muhatzam**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city very force fully.
- The news reached to Aurangzeb.
- Aurangzeb ordered to son Muhatzam, to take action against Chhatrapati Shivaji. Daood Khan and Iklash Khan moved to face Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground, due to order of Muhatzam.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji replied action on the battle ground very strongly towards Daood Khan and Iklash Khan.

### **Dindori**

- This war was famous as a War of Dindori.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won another peak of victory at the war of Salher against Rajput Rohilla and Mughal empire alliance.
- The war of salher was the major victory of maratha empire.
- The Prime Minister of maratha Moropanth Pingale and Sar-Senapati Prataprao Gujar attacked on the alliance soldiers and gain victory for maratha power.
- In the war maratha gain 6500 elephants, 125 cannon, 6000 camels and lot of wealth in form of gold, silver, rubies.

### **4.9. Murud - Janjira Fort:**

Janjira fort was the incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The fort situated on the deep sea and it's difficult to win with force. The Janjira fort was ruled by Siddhi family from the long time. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the fort till seven times but unfortunately he was not succeed in the same.

Due to same the fort was remembered as a incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji. After Chhatrapati Shivaji's era his son Sambhaji used innovative plan to win Murud Janjira fort from the Siddhi family.

#### **4.10. Sack of Surat :**

The campaign of shahiste khan gave lot of trouble to Maratha kingdom in every sector, financial also. Due to same Shivaji decided to loot Surat city. The golden city Surat was very popular as nose of badshaha aurangjeb. Many merchant visited at city for trade purpose.

Shivaji made attack on the city and looted lot of wealth, money. The action of Shivaji was the great assault to Mughal empire. The news of Surat incidence published in the local newspaper of England. Surat city burned as same as troy city of Rome till three days. In this campaigning Shivaji did not harm to any religious, social places and poor peasants.

#### **4.11. Treaty of Purander :**

Aurangjeb two sardar from north to control on Shivaji's activities. Due to same both of them attacked on purander fort. Killedar Murarbaji fought very bravely, but unfortunately Maratha gone towards defeat. Many people died into battle finally Shivaji decided to settle the situation.

Treaty of purander took place on the same incidence between Shivaji and Mughal. Shivaji lost his major 23 forts and major province. He promised to work on behalf of Mughals.

#### **4.12. Escape from Agra :**

On the ground of purander treaty, Shivaji received invitation from Mughal durbar for the 50<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of badshaha Aurangjeb. He moved to Agra for meeting but in Mughal durbar aurangjeb stood him in the last row. Shivaji was insulted by Aurangjeb. He got angry and left Mughal durbar. Aurangjeb blocked Shivaji to kill but Shivaji made extreme plan and ran from Agra. He escaped from Agra fort through sweetbox.

#### **4.13. Policy against British and Foreigner :**

Shivaji used very strong policy against all foreigners. He was aware about them that, they were very sharp and creul intention to rule on the India. Many foreign powers were establishing market in India viz. British, deutsche, French, Portugees. They provides morden weapons and technical things to Indian market.

#### **4.14. Second Loot of Surat :**

Shivaji attacked on the Surat second time to gain lot of wealth from Mughal province. This time Shivaji won sufficient things but not more than first attack. Second loot of Surat City was the another assault to Mughal power.

#### **4.15. Karnatak Campaign :**

After coronation Shivaji made plan of campaigning of karnatak in south. Shivaji got extreme success in south, due to same he spread his territory till Jinji in Madras sector (Tamilnadu). He signed treaty with Kutubshaha and other sultanates. Kutubshaha and other sultanates approved Shivaji Maharaj's leadership in west-south part of India.

### **5. Administration and winning policy :**

#### **Coronation :**

- That was the very historical moment for Maratha kingdom, the coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- After a lengthy pause of external rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had reached to sculpt out a Hindu empire in an Islamic India.

Those were troubled times. The external rulers always displayed religious pride towards their Hindu subjects. Justice was never even and disorder was rampant. Even their royal courts formed rival factions, with the Irani (Persian) / Turani (Central Asian) stock getting priority over the indigenous Hindustani.

Their Hindu holders were more attentive in retaining their estates and ignored the extremism of their masters. Hence, there was a general dissatisfaction amongst the population albeit muted. However, people secretly wanted a savior. That was when Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj arrived on the act.

- Such was the individual charisma and influence of the Raja.
- That his every supporter recognized with his reason and joined him in large figures. That was the real popularity of him.

- He gave them a confidence to cling on to and a vision to cherish.
- He assured them a land they could call their own.
- A land free of domination and religious bigotry, a land where justice prevailed, a land where public were caught and had their say.
- Of course it was to be a realm but a very kind monarchy.

Eventually, it took Shivaji nearly three decades to interpret his dream into reality. His empire was duly named 'swarajya' or self rule. Though generally known as Hindavi swarajya, it wasn't just a swarajya for the hindus but a swarajya for all those who measured themselves to be the sons of the soil (sons of hind - hindustan) .

According to the historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Shivaji's importance lay not in his creation of an empire, but in the conditions in which he created it (..... from the survey of the conditions amidst which he rose to sovereignty).

Shivaji's swarajya was talented amidst extreme hardships. This was something nobody had imagined. After decades of dependence, the most fierce of warriors had turned benign and submissive to their fate of subservience.

- To attain his goal Shivaji had to challenge not one but two difficult empires.
- The Adilshahi Sultanate of the south and the huge Mughal Badshahi of the north (not to mention annoyances from the Europeans).
- It was no mean attainment by Shivaji. He was extremely forced in terms of capitals and manpower.
- But yet he prospered in his quest by sheer grit, a brilliant insight, a daring method and an endurance of spirit.

- As the adage goes, that luck favours the brave, mother purpose too showered her polite fortune on this commercial son of hers.
- Shivajis courage was satisfied with some early achievements and his ambitions soared new altitudes.
- But one of Shivajis great potentials was, while his head continuously looked up to the sky, his bases were always firmly rooted on the ground.
- Shivaji was unquestionably a very brave person, but his courage was never impaired by recklessness but rather exaggerated by caution.
- Like a seasoned general, he knew exactly when to attack and when to retreat.
- He was extremely careful while fighting the enemy.
- He did so with exciting cunning, information of not just his own assets and weaknesses but also that of his opponent.
- Something which he learned through his imaginative spy network.
- Hence more than often the home and time of his fights were his own selecting, something which gave him an distinct edge over the opponent.
- Thus, Shivaji always showed to be a stage ahead of his rivals.

Starting as a teenaged frontrunner of a band of young Mavales (populations of the Maval region around Pune), Shivaji was quick to understand the geographical details of Sahyadri landscape. He used these mountains almost as his armour while fighting some very discouraging foes.

Lightening in his actions, he swept down on his unwary enemy and before the latter could respond, disappeared into the darkness of the night or back into the thickly stagnated



concealment of the hills. Thus, the enemy despite the colossal size of their militaries and their great treasure soon found themselves stranded against the wisdom of Shivaji's strategems.

- King Shivaji practised the Kautilya neeti of Chanakya, whereby the end was more significant than the means.
- After all his enemy was commanding and crafty and it was more often needed for Shivaji to match deceit with cunning.
- He never made any affectations of chivalry or nobility towards the enemy, (which history recurrently shows has led many a great soldier to their peril) and crushed his opponents with callousness.
- Thus, even the expert generals like the Goliath Afzal Khan and powerful Shaista Khan found it hard to competition Shivaji in terms of guile and they soon found themselves at their reasons end.

Shivaji was a born groundbreaker of men. He motivated loyalty in his soldiers to such an extent that many a polite knight like Tanaji Malusare, Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Prataprao Gujar, Baji Pasalkar ..... readily lost themselves at the altar whenever the need so arose. In fact, no era ever witnessed such orderliness of death as during Shivaji's time.

Shivaji was even generous in allowing the tomb of his arch foe, Afzal Khan to be constructed at the site where he was killed. Never did Chh. Shivaji ever raze down a mosque in victory nor allowed anyone to desecrate the holy Kuran during his raids. He rejected violation of womenfolk even from the enemy camp. He had issued strict notices to his men to exhortation from such acts and meted out the strictest sentence to those found guilty of breaking these fundamental rules. He was a strong follower of law to maintain proper law and order in his kingdom.

- This fact has been approved even by the mughal storyteller Khafi Khan, one of Shivaji's severest critics.

- Moreover, Shivaji freely active muslims in his army at various positions.
- There are examples of them reaching high places viz. Noor Beg, Haider Ali Kohari, Daulat Khan, Ibrahim Khan just to name a few.
- But at the same time Shivaji never vacillated to take up cudgels for his hindu bretheren.
- His bold letter punishing mughal emperor Aurangzeb for the domination of the hindus is fairly well known.
- Hence, It wasn't a conflict between Hindus and the Muslims as such, but more of a war between the aborigine and the cruel attacker.

Chhatrapati Shivaji began his quest with a small hereditary fief, but augmented it ten fold by taking a large region that strained from ghats neighboring Pune to coastal plains of the Konkan. Hence it became all the more imperative that the Marathas announced their own king to rule this vast land.

Eventually a pandit from Kashi by the name of Gaga Bhat proposed that the Rajyabhishek of Chhatrapati Shivaji take place and Shivaji be crowned as the king of kings, the Chhatrapati. The coronation ceremony was thus directed on 6th June, 1674, on the great fort Raigad amidst great pomp and splendor.

### **The English Man Envoy Henry Oxinden**

who observed the ceremony writes, '... This day, the Raja, according to the hindu tradition was weighed in gold and poised about sixteen pagodas which currency together with one hundred thousand more, is to be dispersed after his coronation onto the Brahmins who in great number are gathered hither from all the adjacent countries...'.

### **The Jedhe Record referenced**

'...on 30<sup>th</sup> May 1674, Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted with the holy thread and he married again giving to the Vedic mantras'.

Records also referenced the presence of the heir apparent Sambhaji with Chhatrapati Shivaji's queens, his mother Jijabai amongst the many regal attendees, notables and soldiers. There were numerous elephants and horses present on the fort as detected by Oxinden.

### **Sabhasad mentioned**

‘ A golden throne considering thirty two Paunds was made and inlaid with the choicest and the most valuable jewels of nine types obtained from the capital.....the total spending incurred in the cost of the ceremonial amounted to one crore and forty thousand honas. The ashta pradhans (eight ministers) were honoured with a lakh of hon each besides a elephant, a horse, clothes and curios....thus the Raja climbed the throne.’

Chhatrapati Shivaji strucked his own coins and installed a new era called Rajyashaka. Also the fort Raigad was stated the new capital of the kingdom. A blueprint on the proposed management of the kingdom was drawn out. It was executed by Ranganath Pandit and was called the Rajyavyavaharkosh.

But a tragedy struck Chhatrapati Shivaji, when he lost his mother Jijabai hardly within a 12 days after the coronation. Chhatrapati Shivaji careful it a bad omen and re-conducted the coronation ritual this time as per tantric customs. The ceremony was conducted by one Nischalpuri Gosavi. This ritual was however a very simple affair and continued just for a day.

His supervision in the stream of military was under discipline. With the strong forces and the management techniques, he strokes every situation easily.

300 Soldiers (Mavale) fought with 5000 Adilshahi Soldiers till 8 hrs. At the memorable conflict of Ghodkhind and no one from them left the place till death. This is the one of the case of discipline, dedication, promise.

### **Roadways Administration on the battle ground :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a effective king who used roadways management very efficiently on the battle ground against his opponents.

- Sahyadri Mountains : Chhatrapati Shivaji planned a proper road directions and discover new roads for transportation. These transportation resources were Ox, Camel, Donkey, Bull, Bullock cart, Palakhi, etc.
- Karwar, Siddheshwar, Fonda: Chhatrapati Shivaji ordered Somaji Pandit to shift 30 cannon from these places to Panhala. He suggested to use Bull and labour for the same.
- Konkan: Chhatrapati Shivaji discovered new sea route and harbours in the Konkan range. Chhatrapati Shivaji changed these harbours and utilised for the transportation and battle situation. Viz. Ratnagiri, Bankot, Harane, Devgad, Dabhol, Sangmeshwar, Rajapur, Malvan, Vengurla, etc.
- Vehicles : Mostly horse, ox, palakhi used by Chhatrapati Shivaji during transportation on the battle ground. British officers Tavnier described Palakhi '6 to 7 feet in length and 3 feet broad.
- Post System: Mahar caste people used by patil of the village for village to village post work. Chhatrapati Shivaji established a fast track post system in his kingdom and special track for outside overall India.
- Ghat Marg: There are two parts of Maharashtra geographically. i.e. Desh and Konkan due to Sahyadri Mountains. In Sahyadri mountains there were many small ways used by local people. In the various parts of this area Chhatrapati Shivaji situated stations to keep control on transportation and communication.

The officers from Ghat region was known as Ghatpande. Chhatrapati Shivaji and other Maratha Sardar after his era, utilised Ghatmarg as a major tool during war or campaigning sessions.

## **6. Division of work :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji divided his administration into 8 departments. His departments, ministers and their salary are as follows:

Prime Minister (Peshva)- Overall Admin Incharge-15,000/-  
Amatya (Mujumdar)- Incharge of Finance-12,000/-  
Secretary (Suranis)- Gazette Work-10,000/-  
Sumant (Dabir)- Foreign Business-10,000/-  
Senapati (Sarnobat)- Chief of all type of Military power-10,000/-  
Panditrao (Danadhyksh)- Charity Work-10,000/-  
Dnyayadhish- Chief Justice for judicial work-10,000/-  
Mantri (Vaknis)- Internal Political Affairs-10,000/-

## **7. Army, Navy and Forts :**

Army, Navy and fort were played very important role in the achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

He made his army very sharp and brave. Shivaji spent major expenses on the security of his territory.

### **7.1. Army :**

Army: Chhatrapati Shivaji's military empire was based on army. Chhatrapati Shivaji had army of two lac maval soldiers. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used his army force against enemies.

Horse soldiers: There were two types in the horse group of Chhatrapati Shivaji's military force.

First : Bargir

second : Shiledar

### **7.2. Importance of forts in the rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji :**

The period of Chhatrapati Shivaji gave lot of importance to forts. Due to forts king can rule on the territory around the fort. Shivaji mainly focus on the fort and naval force. Portuguese help him to built naval force in the west part of India. He was one and only king in India, who gave importance to forts for kingdom.

### **7.3. Forts played major role to save kingdom :**

In the every situation forts play major role to save the kingdom from the attack. Specially forts near from Thane region and Kalyan region had lot of trouble of enemies.

- Ballalgad : This is hill fort near Kajali village. It is situated on the main route of Mumbai towards Ahamedabad.
- Dahanu : Dahanu fort was important during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's era because of strong construction and area. It's near from Charoti Dahanu sea route.
- Gambhirgad : The fort is situated into deep jungle at Talasari. There is a small route to reach near the fort. It's height is 686 mtrs. from sea level.
- Segawa : Segawa is hill fort, which is 371 mtrs. from sea level. There are another two names viz Shegawa and Shegwah. It's near from Karanjveera village. The hill fort is located in the jungle area of Thane district.
- Tarapur : Tarapur fort is near from the seashore of Tarapur. Fort located on the central point near Arabian sea. Due to same Tarapur got most importance during the time of maratha.
- Aasawa : The hill fort rises 325 mtrs. from the sea level. The fort Aasawa located near Varangada and Chillar village. The fort is made with natural caves. There is lot of stock of water.
- Asheri : Asheri fort is hill fort which is situated at Khadakavane in the Thane district. Fort rise 512 mtrs. from the sea level. There are lot of natural caves on the fort.
- Bhupatgad : Bhupatgad was the major fort during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's era. The great fort rises 479 mtrs. from the sea level. The fort is also known as Bhopatgad. Bhupatgad was the decorative fort on that era.
- Kaldurga : Kaldurga is located near Usare village and rises 468 mtrs. from the sea level. Kaldurga is not biggest fort even not proper to stay.

- Tandulwadi : The fort Tandulwadi located on the main route from Mumbai to Ahmedabad. It's near to Vaitarna river. The fort height is 468 mtrs. from the sea level.
- Bhawangad : The fort Bhawangad is in deep jungle. There is lord Shankar's temple and another architecture. Its near from Khatali village. The fort also known as Bhawanigad or Bhondgad.
- Balawantgad : The fort Balawantgad located on the major spot at Shahapur Taluka. Its near from fort Bhaskar, Harshgad, Trigalwadi and Mahuli. The fort is near from Vihi gaon.
- Vajragad : Vajragad is near from Vasai. The fort is constructed on the small hill. There are few temples. The fort is near from seashore of Arabian sea.
- Ghumatara : Ghumatara fort also known as Gotara or Ghotara or Dugadcha Killa. The fort Ghumatara is 584 mtrs. in the height.
- Palasdurga : Palasdurga fort is mountain fort near Mahuli village at Shahapur. Palasdurga is 840 mtrs. in the height.
- Mahuli : Mahuli fort is near from village Mahuli at Thane. The fort is situated into deep jungle area. Its near from Bhandardurg and Palasdurg. Kalasubai Peak and Karnala fort are visible from the peak of Mahuli fort.
- Bhandardurg : The fort is sub fort of Mahuli range at Shahapur. There is a biggest stock of water. The fort is near from Vandre village and height is 849 mtrs from the sea level.
- Chanderi : Chanderi fort is hill fort and 790 mtrs. in height. Its near from Badlapur and one of the fort in the matheran fort chain.

Siddhagad : Siddhagad is 982 mtrs. in height and near from Borwadi village. The fort is in jungle area in Sahyadri mountains.

#### **7.4. Types Of Forts :**

##### **Land Fort (Bhuikot killa) :**

- Land fort means the fort which situated on the ground or on plain surface. These forts required heightened wall, compound or fences for the security purpose.
- During the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji Land forts made by black stones. Chhatrapati Shivaji gave special attention on the strong construction of the Land forts their architecture and security system.
- These type of forts specially found near sea branches and near from town.

##### **Hill Fort (Dongari killa) :**

- Hill forts means the forts which placed on the mountains or peak of the mountains or hills.
- During the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji maratha kingdom gave special attention and priority to hill forts.
- These forts found in the deep jungle area and its difficult to climb.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji gave first priority to hill forts to keep himself and administration safety on the hill forts.
- Raigad was the capital fort of maratha empire during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his son Sambhaji.

##### **Sea Fort & Sea Beach (Sagari Killa) :**

- Indian navy's founder Chhatrapati Shivaji used sea forts and sea branch forts to create his biggest naval force in the west part of India.



- Due to his forts and his frequency set up, his navy was the biggest navy of the world.
- He was the first Asian king who utilised sea to rule on the sea branches for his kingdom.

### **Major Features of the Fort**

Maingate	:	Mahadwar or Mahadarwaja
Burooj	:	A place to keep position & attention for the war.
Palace	:	For king & his family.
Temples	:	Bhavani mata Temple.
Market	:	Market area situated with many shops, Bazaar and trade centers of merchants from different area.
Administration Office: For office work, judicial work etc.		
Well or Pond	:	For drinking Water.

Few descriptions about forts :

- Marathe were perfect in civil engineering and techniques according to building construction of forts.
- Forts were very important point to make a geographical map and different kind of information.
- After Chhatrapati Shivaji's era there was no upgradation in building construction or architecture of forts.

### **7.5. NAVY (NAVAL FORCE) :**

Shivaji was the founder of Indian navy. He was the first king from the Asian continent, who use naval force in the war and administration.

Chhatrapati Shivaji put his control on the transportation and communication in the west part of India. Indian naval force is the major part in the defence sector of india.

### **8.1. Problem in hand :**

At present, world is on the pyre of the ferocity & terrorism. Many nations & provinces are facing same problem with a very critical condition and our nation, India is one of them. Many commandos, secret managers & militaries die in operation against terrorist and nexalist.

**8.2. Why the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground: a study is important to today's world?**

- a. To study importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground.
- b. To understand the Chhatrapati Shivaji's leading policy.
- c. To study Chhatrapati Shivaji's well- structured administration.
- d. To study and understand management of Chhatrapati Shivaji during the campaign and war.
- e. To understand Chhatrapati Shivaji's ruling policy as a strong administrator.
- f. To evaluation skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji's during battle.
- g. To understand the preparation for battle by Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- h. To study management skill and vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- i. To study major part or elements/objects of Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration Viz. Naval Force, forts, secret agency.

**Description:**

**importance of management techniques**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was known for his management skill and its implementation on the battle ground.

- Due to same he got lot of success against his enemies. In each and every stream he was very successful king, due to his policy.
- His soldiers and ministers accepted and addicted his policy which was the example for the every nation and the emperor.

### **leading policy**

- The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground always put new innovation in war techniques and campaigning and string operation against his enemies.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji is the icon especially to the subject of Maharashtra as well as India.
- In a short life of 50 years, he was able to establish the concept of Swarajya (Own nation) and also supreme empire which extended most of the part of west and south India.
- His administrative skills were legendary and his vision and implementation of well governed state adorn the pages of glorious history.
- As a leader he developed his skill and succeeds. He created a vision road map and aligned thoughts with action.
- He understood the emotional quotient of leadership.
- He adopted the role of mentor. He understood communicative and demonstrative leadership.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji raised as a successful leader in his glorious history.

### **well- structured administration**

- Every successful kingdom is always based on well-structured administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji administration was the good example to show well-structured administration.
- His administration structure known as Ashta Pradhani administration.

- There were total 8 ministers in his ministry and every minister work out with their 8 officers, every officer was working as per his region with 8 assistants.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used no. 8 structure in his administration that was easy to understand and implement quickly.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used strong policy in administration structure, there were no any type of corruption in his administration, because there were death sentences for the offence of corruption.
- Due to same his administration was the one of the glorious administration of the world.

#### **Management during the campaign and war.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was very successful for the victory with minimum manpower in a every incident of the battle and operation against the enemy.
- He proved his management skill on the battle ground.
- For the battle of the Raigad with Afzal Khan was the best example to show his management skill.
- Afzal Khan entered in Swarajya with 75,000 warriors to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He spent more than Lakh rupees for the campaigning on the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji kill Afzal Khan with his army with soldiers from 5000 army with minimum expenditure which was less than Thousand Rupees.
- The management skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji we get in every incident of the battle with his enemy i.e. attacks on Shahiste Khan, Kaltalf Khan and Agra visit.

#### **Ruling policy**

- Every successful kingdom is always based on well-structured administration and good administrator.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the good administrator and his administration was the good example to show well-structured administration.
- As an administrator, he splits his admin in Ashta Pradhani administration.
- Prime minister was the head of his ministry, he was taking decision on behalf of Chhatrapati Shivaji during his absence.
- There were total 8 ministers in his ministry and every minister work out with their 8 officers, every officer was working as per his region with 8 assistants.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used no. 8 structure in his administration that was easy to understand and implement quickly.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji declared death sentences for the offence of corruption.
- He personally inspected work of his administration and gave suggestion according to the situation.
- He was very strict to run government and its policy.

He was a in charge of few states and central departments of Swarajys. There were total 18 state departments which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was directly operating these departments through his special head according to the department.

He was evaluating every department yearly as per the situation. Department heads always seriously worked for the better administration in their departments. Following 18 state departments were working under the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Sr. No.	Department
1	Khazina
2	Jawahir Khana
3	Ambarkhana

4	Abdarkhana
5	Nagarkhana
6	Talimkhana
7	Zamdarkhana
8	Jiratekhana
9	Mudbakkhana
10	Sharabatkhana
11	Shikarkhana
12	Darukhana
13	Shahadkahan
14	Pilkhana
15	Faraskhana
16	Ushtarkhana
17	Tofkhana
18	Daftarkhana

- There were total 12 central departments which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He was directly operating these departments through his officers according to the department.
- He was directly liable with the head for the every decision and work of the department. Evaluating every department yearly as per the situation.
- Department officer always seriously worked for the better administration in their departments.
- Following 12 central departments were working under the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Sr. No.	Department
1	Pote

2	Thatty
3	Shery
4	Vahili
5	Kothi
6	Saudagir
7	Tanksal
8	Daruni
9	Paga
10	Imarat
11	Palkhi
12	Chabina

As an administrator Chhatrapati Shivaji always tried to make best administration in his nation and mostly he was successful in it. Newly idea and innovation is were the main features of Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration policy. Due to same his administration was one of the glorious administrations of the world. <sup>5</sup>

#### **evaluation skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji's during battle**

In evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with other kings and warriors on battle ground Chhatrapati Shivaji always find on a strong position, due to his bravery and leadership quality. I every critical situation Chhatrapati Shivaji faced the same as a king and succeed. He always his self in every mission and campaigning or string operation against his enemy. For example:

- I. In the battle of Pratapgad he personally kills Afzal khan, who was the Subhedar of Wai and entered to defeat Chhatrapati Shivaji. In the same war he killed his lawyer Krishnaji Bhaskar Pandit.
- II. In the string operation in Jawali he personally attacks on Yashwant Rao More.
- III. Internal enemy of Chhatrapati Shivaji Baji Ghorpade, Adilshahi Sardar he punished him personally and killed him at Mudhol in his house only.

- IV. In a string operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made plan of commando operation and he personally his self-there to implement the plan to success. He attack on Shahiste Khan to kill him but unfortunately in dark he saved by Chhatrapati Shivaji. But Shahiste Khan lost his 3 fingers of right hand. Shahiste Khan always remembered Chhatrapati Shivaji during his food time when he observed his cut fingers.
- V. There were in many string operation Chhatrapati Shivaji personally involved himself and succeed i.e. Kaltalf Khan, Namdar Khan, Fateh Khan and so on.

If we evaluate Chhatrapati Shivaji with other kings, this is the great distinguish between them. No one king in India involved himself in any war at front of the army. Chhatrapati Shivaji always participated in various campaigning and wars against enemies on behalf of Swarajya. He was expert to use many type of weapons on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji is one of the examples for the same. <sup>6</sup>

### **The preparation for battle**

- To win any battle preparation is very important thing to achieve the goal.
- In an every string operation and campaigning king Chhatrapati Shivaji give priority to the preparation.
- In the gathering with Afzal Khan he set himself to take defense from Afzal Khan's any attack, he used bullet proof jacket inside the garments and head guard inside the crown.
- Both things saved his life during the encounter with Afzal Khan. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh to kill him.
- In the Agra visit Chhatrapati Shivaji prepared himself for any type of deceive from Badshah Aurangzeb.
- Due to preparation on the same Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed to release himself with soldiers and servants from the custody of 6 months of Aurangzeb. <sup>7</sup>



### **Management skill and vision**

The management skill & the vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji sent him on another pick of the success. He uses his skill and implement according to the plan to get success against enemies on the battle ground.

### **Major part or elements/objects of administration**

The naval force was the important stream of Chhatrapati Shivaji's military administration. There was a huge importance of the naval force in his era. He built Sindhudurga , sea fort in the west Konkan area to keep control on foreign communication and trade transportation matters with India by sea-routes. <sup>8</sup>

9. **Few personality and characters, they were very important in the biographical study of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. These characters directly and indirectly played very important role to make Chhatrapati Shivaji divine and extreme king of the India :**

#### **9.1 Shahaji Raje Bhosale :**

- He was the father of the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj, who was in the service of Nizamshahi, Adilshahi respectively.
- He was a Main Adilshahi Sardar in the era of Ali Adilshah. Adilshah offered him Jahangiri (Province of Barah Maval Prant: Pune province).
- He was married with Jijabai and Tukabai. Shahajiraje sons Sambhaji, Shivaji, Vyankoji, Koyaji, Santaji and Hiroji Ferzant. He made stay at Bangalore city along with tukabai to keep the jahagir of adilshahi.

### **Battle of Bhativadi**

- In the battle of Bhatavadi Shahajiraje shown his diplomacy on behalf of Nizamshahi sultanate against Mughal.

- Mughal Badshah Shahajahan sent 120000 soldiers to destroy Nizamshahi. Adilshahi Sultanate supported them with its 80000 soldiers.
- Thus the army of 200000 soldiers moved towards Nizamshahi.
- A Chief Sardar like as Prime Minister of Nizamshahi Shahajiraje Bhosale decided to face this war situation with just 10000 soldiers.
- Alliance army of Mughal and Adilshah reached near Mahakari river branch near the biggest dam.
- Shahaji Raje took advantage of the situation with diplomatically.
- He broke the dam at night, due to same all the army of Mughal spreaded on the ground.

He supported indirectly to Chhatrapati Shivaji's achievements to make Sampoorana Swarajya. Due to actions of Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshahi Sultanate Shahaji always disputed in the Adilshahi Darbar. He was arrested by Adilshah due to same. Many Adilshahi Sardar like as Afzal Khan, Baji Ghorpade were against Shahaji.

Shahajiraje was very expert politician who serviced in various kingdom with respect.

- From start till 1625 A.D. Nizamshahi
- 1625 A.D. to 1628 A.D. Adilshahi
- 1628 A.D. to 1629 A.D. Nizamshahi
- 1630 A.D. to 1633 A.D. Mughal
- 1633 A.D. to 1636 A.D. Nizamshahi
- 1636 A.D. to 1664 A.D. Adilshahi

Chhatrapati Shivaji and Shahaji's wife Jijabai requested Shahajahan to release Shahaji from the custody of Adilshah. Due to same Mughal Badshah Shahajahan forced Adilshah to discharge Shahajiraje from the custody. Adilshah agreed the demand of Shahajahan and releave Shahajiraje immediately.

Shahaji was extreme warrior. He suggested Chhatrapati Shivaji to make his official capital on the Raigad. Shahaji was an extreme warrior but he was not succeed like as Chhatrapati Shivaji in south. His another son Vyankoji urf Ekoji was the successor in Tanjavar province.<sup>9</sup>

## **9.2 Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale :**

Jijabai was the mother of Chhatrapati Shivaji. She was very ambitious women teach and guide her son the political issues and duty towards the nation. Jijabai was scholar women, shewas expert in war technique and religious study. She was the mentor of Chhatrapati Shivaji. In the many situation she found very strong towards the nation and work.

- During the sindhi johar siege at panhala Shivaji blocked by adilshahi army. She moved to rescue Shivaji personally.
- She was very courageous women at all the time.
- In the second incidence, when Shivaji blocked by aurangjeb at agra, she ran the administration very smoothly.
- She personally done the work belongs to construction of sindhudurg fort.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji always inspired by her. <sup>10</sup>

## **9.3 Samarth Ramdas Swami (Narayan Suryaji Thosar) :**

Samarth Ramdas was the great saint during the shivaji era. His original name was Narayan Suryaji Thosar. He ran away from the home during his wedding. Relation between Shivaji and Ramdas made Maharashtra different.

Samarth Ramdas wrote religious book Dasbodh, Manache Shlok to make awareness in the society and people's religious concept. Samarth Ramdas promoted Das Sampraday very force fully in the Maharashtra.

The impact of Samarth Ramdas Swami on the Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very ideal personality. He guided him to respect value of the divine culture on the other hand he ordered to hold weapon against the enemies for Maharashtradharm. Chhatrapati Shivaji invited him to

permanent stay on his fort Sajjangad at Satara. Samarth Ramdas accepted and moved to Sajjangad permanently.

He established 11 Maruti temples of Hanuman in Maharashtra.

- Shahapur , Karad in 1644
- Masur at Karad in 1645
- Chaphal Veer Maruti Temple at Satara in 1648
- Chaphal Das Maruti Temple at Satara in 1648
- Shinganwadi at Satara in 1649
- Umbraj at Masur in 1649
- Majgaon at Satara in 1649
- Bhahe at Sangali in 1651
- Manapadale at Kolhapur in 1651
- Pargoan at Panhala in 1651
- Shirala at Kolhapur in 1654

Samarth Ramdas Swami first person who speaks about the term Maharashtratradharm, means there is only one religion Maharashtratradharm.<sup>11</sup>

#### **9.4 Sonopanth Dabir :**

- He was the guide cum minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji, he handled many situations which were going against Swarajya very smoothly.
- He teaches the political and administrative matters to Chhatrapati Shivaji as per his experience in same field.
- As a minister, his work was remarkable for the nation.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji done his Suvarntula.
- Sonopanth Dabir was excellence schoilar from Chhatrapati Shivaji's ministry. He was fully dedicated to Shahaji Raje Bhosale and Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- His son Trimbakpanth Dabir was also scholar like his father. <sup>12</sup>

### **9.5 Dadoji Kondadev Kulkarni :**

He was appointed as an executive officer of Pune Province by the Shahaji Raje Bhosale. Chhatrapati Shivaji learnt primary lessons of war and weapons study from him. He shown his lot of efforts to make Pune city from a small Panvadi village. He was very ideal officer of Shahaji Raje Bhosale, who completed all the responsibilities.

- As a mentor he succeeded to create Chhatrapati Shivaji as a warrior.
- But he was against Chhatrapati Shivaji's policy towards Adilshahi sultanate because Shahaji Raje was the Chief Sardar in Adilshahi Sultanate. <sup>13</sup>

### **9.6 Baji Pasalkar :**

He was the Chief warrior and experience soldier / Sardar in the first battalion of Chhatrapati Shivaji, which kept foundation stone of Swarajya after the victory of Torana and Rohida fort. He was very experienced minister in the rule of Shahajiraje Bhosale at Banglore. <sup>14</sup>

### **9.7 Kanhoji Jedhe :**

He was senior soldier of Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration. He was a soldier under Shahaji Raje Bhosale in south. Kanhoji Jedhe did remarkable work along with his five sons to increase Swarajya.

- During the battle of Pratapgad Ghandoji Khopate who was the relative of Kanhoji Jedhe shown way to defeated army of Afzal Khan.
- He safely discharged that defeated army from the jungle and Marathe soldiers.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested him and cut his one hand and one leg.
- Kanhoji got angry on Chhatrapati Shivaji because he got promise to apologies Khandoji Khopate by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Angry Kanhoji Jedhe kept his anger cool after the Chhatrapati Shivaji's statement "A person will not be bigger than the constitution of Swarajya in the Chhatrapati Shivaji's era."<sup>15</sup>

### **9.8 Baji Prabhu Deshpande :**

Baji prabhu Deshpande was the superior warrior in all the manner. He played very important role in the rescue of Shivaji from the siege of Siddhi Johar at the Panhala fort. He personally along with 300 soldiers fought against the 10 thousand soldier's army of Siddhi Masood at Pavankhind till 6 hours.

Finally, Baji Prabhu, Fulaji, Shambhu Singh Jadhav along with the three hundred soldiers died in the Pavankhind.<sup>16</sup>

### **9.9 Murarbaji Deshpande :**

- He was the Killedar of Purandar. He fought with Mirza Jai Singh and Diler Khan very bravely to save the fort.
- Diler Khan offered him highly pay and service of Mughal, but he refused and continuously made attack on the Mughal force.
- Finally he died in the war of Purandar.<sup>17</sup>

### **9.10 Firangoji Narasala :**

He was the Killedar of Sangramdurg at Chakan. He fought with Shahiste Khan very bravely. Shahiste Khan wasted 54 days to capture Sangramdurg due to the bravery of Firangoji Narasala. There were lack of weapons and resources on the fort Sangramdurg. Firangoji Narasala very well managed the fort till 54 days against Shahiste Khan. Shahiste Khan offered him Mughal service, but he refused. He left Narasala with the great honor and horse.<sup>18</sup>

### **9.11 Netaji Palkar :**

- He was known as a second Shivaji.
- As a first senapati he had done lot of work to gain victory for the nation.

- Many times Netaji shown his intelligence and skill to prove his pet name second Shivaji.
- During the Agra incident Diler Khan arrested him in Mughal Chhavani and sent him Agra.
- Aurangzeb was very angry because release himself from his custody, this anger he thrown on Netaji Palkar.
- He converted him Hindu to Muslim and named Mohammed Kuli Khan and sent him to Kabul in Afganistan to fight against Pathan.
- Later Netaji reliefs himself from the custody of Mughals and met Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji returned him into Hindu religion.<sup>19</sup>

#### **9.12 Bahirji Naik :**

- He was the Chief of detective secret agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He brought lot of information, planning, graphs and documents belong to enemy for the Swarajya.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed in every campaigning and battle with a management skill and technique.
- He was a supreme head of Agra visit of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He implemented the master plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji to discharge himself from the custody of Aurangzeb with all soldiers, servants and animals.<sup>20</sup>

#### **9.13 Prataprao Gujar :**

As a second Senapati of Swarajya, he had done great job in a every battle with a Chhatrapati Shivaji specially Surat and attack on Shahiste Khan. Prataprao died with 6 soldiers in the

struggling against the 25,000 soldiers of enemy. In the incidence with Mirza Jaisingh offered him Horse and Sword due to his bravery against him. Prataprao Gujar was very brave and angry soldier during the early begganing of shivaji's movement against the enemies.<sup>21</sup>

#### **9.14 Tanaji Malusare :**

- Tanaji Malusare was the childhood friend and subhedar of Chhatrapati Shivaji 's kingdom.
- He participated in the various operations and campaigning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Specially during the attack of Lal Mahal. He killed Shahiste Khan's son Abbu Hasan Khan.
- He voluntarily take mission of fort Kondhana during the wedding ceremony of his son.

He won Kondhana ata dark night with his younger brother Suryaji and uncle Shelar mama. Killedar of Kondhana Udaybhan Rathod fought with Tanaji very bravely. Finally Tanaji died in the war. His uncle Shelar mama killed Udaybhan Rathod during the war. Tanaji done great duty towards Swarajya. He died during the action but he brought achievement. Shivaji cried for him and change the name of kondhana fort, made memorial of tanaji sinhagad.<sup>22</sup>

#### **9.15 Moropant pingle:**

- Moropant Pingle was appointed as a second prime minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji, after the termination of first prime minister Shyamji Panth Nimbalkar. He was best prime minister of shivaji.
- As a prime minister, he had done lot of work to gain victory for the nation.
- Many times moropant shown his intelligence and skill to prove his self as a best prime minister.in absence of Chhatrapati Shivaji he done lot of work under the guidance of jijabai.<sup>23</sup>

#### **9.16 Maynak Bhandari :**



He was the great soldier in the naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He settled his impact on the west part of naval force in the Arabian sea. He done great work against foreign travellers.<sup>24</sup>

#### **9.17 Darya Sarang :**

He was the first chief of naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Darya Sarang was known specially for the war session in the sea. He kept total control on the west part of India with his navy.<sup>25</sup>

#### **9.18 Hambir Rao Mohite:**

As a warrior Hambir Rao done lot of work in the war stream of Swarajya, during the war of Pratapgad he killed more than 600 soldiers in 6 hours. Hambir Rao's sword put near goddess temple to show. He was the brother of Soyarabai wife of the Shivaji.<sup>26</sup>

#### **Many known unknown Maratha soldiers:**

Many Maratha soldiers used their life to sacrifice for the nation Swarajya .viz. Suryaji Malusare, Shelar Mama, Yesaji Kank, Ramaji Pangera, Mayanak, Hiroji Farjant, Madari Mehetar, Jiwa Mahale, Sambhaji Kawaji Mahaldar, Chimanaji, Fulaji, Shabhusingha Jadhav, Tribak Pantha, Shiva Kashid & many more.<sup>27</sup>

#### **9.19 Badi Begum Saahiba:**

- Badi Begum Sahiba was the mother of Ali Adilshaha. She was very ambitious woman.
- After the death of Adilshaha she installed his minor son Ali Adilshaha as a Sultan.
- She run the administration of Adilshahi few years on behalf of her minor son. She put all the responsibility of Shivaji's action against the Adilshahi sultanate to Shahaji Raje Bhosle, father of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- But he refused all the responsibility of Shivaji's action against the Adilshahi sultanate.
- He explained Shivaji was not listening anything of him. Badi Begum Sahiba was very sharp minded lady.

- She was knowing shahaji's policy about his son Shivaji.
- She use lot of effort to caught or kill Shivaji through her sardars.
- Afzal khan, Siddhi juhar these soldiers failed against Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Her operation against Shivaji made him very popular in south sultanates.<sup>28</sup>

#### **9.20 Afzal Khan :**

Afzal khan moved to kill Shivaji with his empire. He was the subhedar of wai, appointed by adilshahi sultanate. He was very strong physically and brave on the battle ground. He killed his 64 wives. He was very strongest minister at Adilshahi Durbar. Afzal khan killed many people, destroyed temples and farms from the territory of Shivaji. Azal Khan army was very violent to destroy every religious place and venues of Hindu.

Shivaji sent him invitation to meet near pratapgad fort. In tne meeting afzal khan attacked on Shivaji with weapon. Shivaji was extreme worrior killed him very diplomatically. Shivaji was prepared to kill Afzal Khan. That was the great assult to adilshaha by Shivaji.<sup>28</sup>

#### **9.21 Aurangjeb:**

Babur was the founder of Mughal Empire. Akbar made Mughal Empire actual strong and aimed till Afganistan and Brahmdesh (Today's Manmar). But Aurangzeb, last successful Badshah gave new identification to Mughal Empire very proudly. Aurangzeb was very cruel in behavior. He arrested his father Shahajahan for the designation of Badshah.

- He gave lot of trouble to his father in his custody.
- He killed his brother Darashuko like as other brother and sister who were the nominee for Badshah.
- He used poison to massage his father Shahajahan.
- He was the strong enemy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Aurangzeb got angry when Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the Shahista Khan and cut his fingers, then Chhatrapati Shivaji looted more than 2 crore rupees and lot of wealth from the Surat city.
- He decided to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his Maratha empire. Due to same he called him at Agra on occasion of his 50<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary and arrested.
- But Chhatrapati Shivaji released himself with soldiers and servants from the custody of Aurangzeb.
- Whole India and neighbour nations who knew Aurangzeb they surprised and they praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his diplomacy.
- That was the major injury for Aurangzeb afterwards Chhatrapati Shivaji gave lot of trouble by looting Mughal province many times.

After the news of Chhatrapati Shivaji's coronation as a Chhatrapati, Aurangzeb cried in the court. But he praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his management techniques and bravery in front of his all ministers. After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji his son Sambhaji gave lot of trouble to Aurangzeb. Finally Aurangzeb decided to kill Sambhaji and he entered in Swarajya.

- He fought with Maratha 27 years till his death.
- But he never succeeds.
- Aurangzeb defeated all the powers from India and neighbor nations but he failed against Maratha power.
- Aurangzeb's open intension against Chhatrapati Shivaji made Shivaji very popular as an Aurangzeb's strong enemy in whole India, Afghanistan, Burma and even in England.<sup>29</sup>

## **10. Objectives :**

To study importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground & his leading policy.

To study and Chhatrapati Shivaji's well-structured administration with its major parts & management during campaigning – war.

To evaluate & understand skill, vision & preparation on the battle ground.

To study Shivaji as a warrior & his impact on the history.

To see the facts of Maratha empire history and the achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji as small jahagirdar of one village to the supreme king in the west and south part of India.

To understand the battle and administration management work.

**Scope of the project:**

The contribution of Chhatrapati Shivaji was remarkable to make a new empire of Maratha. Chhatrapati Shivaji's administrative skills were legendary and his vision, implementation of well governed state adorns the pages of glorious history. Chhatrapati Shivaji used his Excellency of management techniques in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration.

Due to this study, we will get the Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground, which can be utilized for present. Chhatrapati Shivaji's Excellency in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration can be applicable for present era of the nation.

## CHAPTER 2

### RELEVANT LITERATURE REVIEW

According to various primary sources & **N. Jayapalan**<sup>1</sup> Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was supreme on the battle ground to face mughals & other enemies. Author made Chhatrapati Shivaji supreme power of the Maratha Empire and praised for his war techniques and management of communication during campaigning. But there is no description about the management skills of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Author just indicated Shivaji's legacy of administration. There is need to analysis the important features of Shivaji's management.

Author states new policy of Maratha under the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji was very effective on the battle ground. Author explained various parts of the war technique, weapons and skills of Maratha warrior from his literature. Author appreciates loyalty of Maratha soldiers towards Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's knowledge of history shown his deep study on Maratha power and administration work of 16<sup>th</sup> century.

In *Rajashiv Chhatrapati*, a book on Chhatrapati Shivaji, Author **Babasaheb Purandare**<sup>2</sup> Shown Causes to Shivaji as a supreme king. Chhatrapati Shivaji extremely devoted to Jijabai Bhosale due to her impact on various stream of his life. She forced Chhatrapati Shivaji to read religious books of Ramayan, Mahabharat. The many brave stories and biopics narrated by her.

Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji got relevant atmosphere to develop his character as a king. He had shown the situation, biography & history of Shivaji. From the victory of Torna and Rohida fort, battle of Pratapgad, incident of Shahiste Khan Attack, Agra visit, Escape from the Agra fort, Coronation ceremony, campaigning to Karnataka, settlement with his brother Vyankoji in Tanjavar, till the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

In all the manner book is great in the description subject. Author is scholar to explain the subject well and fine on the another stage. There are lot of an examples as per evidences of history.

- Author's guiding language states the incredible story and history of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Maratha power.
- Author described management and childhood of Chhatrapati Shivaji very effectively.
- The method of author to composed the story as per character is really outstanding and reach on another stage in full literature.
- Author described Chhatrapati Shivaji's childhood atmosphere and its impact on his career as a king.

**Malvika**<sup>3</sup> focused on the Chhatrapati Shivaji's ambition, Chhatrapati Shivaji expressed his concept and mission for own kingdom (Hindavi Swarajya) in the letter to his guide Dadoji. In the letter Dadoji Nrasprabjhu guided Chhatrapati Shivaji with an example of his father Shahajiraje Bhosale and his war techniques and personal experience with him.

He encouraged Chhatrapati Shivaji to follow his father's vision and mission to establish new strong empire for Marathi people in the west part of India (In Sahyadri Mountain).

- The explanation of author shown the particular state of Chhatrapati Shivaji's thinking and his previous ministers.
- During the early young age he decided to make his own kingdom named "Swarajya".
- Author shown his ministers thinking way about the Chhatrapati Shivaji 's vision and leading policy in descriptive method.
- Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new era about historical studies of Maratha Empire.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the icon for other sultanate and his subjects to round with enemy with strong diplomacy on the battle ground.

He is example as a great overseer of his era. Author very strongly focused on the letter to explain the meaning of the term Swarajya and its important to Marathi subjects. But there has to give the plan & vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji. She has to show the response of the Chhatrapati Shivaji to the letter. It can be show the intension of Chhatrapati Shivaji to the term Swarajya.

**Ajit Joshi**<sup>4</sup> described full journey of Chhatrapati Shivaji in the north , Aurangzeb invited Chhatrapati Shivaji to Agra .However, in the court on 1666 Aurangjeb made in stand behind military commanders of his court. He was house arrested by Aurangjeb under the custody of Faulad Khan Siddhi, Kotwal of Agra City. Chhatrapati Shivaji made supreme plan and succeed to escape from Agra. He used sweet boxes to run from the house custody of Aurangjeb.

Author's key to study and detailing in the history, that is notable. In the book author tried to explain significant points of his profile and few unknown halt in the history of Maratha Kingdom and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a lot of difference of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of administrative growth of Maratha Empire.

Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new era about historical lessons of Maratha Territory. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the proof for the people of his territory to fight with enemy with strong management techniques on the battle ground.

Author's smooth easily defined all the property to know and study history during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used policy in each and every war campaign and war situation.

He never used identical technique in contrast to the enemy. Due to same, Shivaji's enemies always confused about the strategy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground. He used least warriors in each and every campaigning.

Author's key to learning and detailing in the history, that is remarkable. Author's account about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques display the new date about historical studies of Maratha Empire & Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author is successful to show

incident the diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji. But there is requirement to show the importance of his management to face war type situation.

**Cyrus M. Gonda & Dr.Nititn Parab<sup>5</sup>**, made study in the book named, Leadership Learning from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Authors point out in their book the explanation about the importance of Leadership Learning from Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Both writers mainly focused on Chhatrapati Shivaji's leadership thinking and his policy to create a group of maratha soldiers from maratha community.

- Author's indicates with example how Chhatrapati Shivaji made group of soldiers from his friend circle, relatives and other ambitious Sardar.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was very clever and he knew the technique to unite people for the defense of religion and culture.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji got loyal ministers and soldiers in his ministry and chief soldiers. They always found ready to die for Swarajya and their king.

Author deeply observed Chhatrapati Shivaji's leadership and presented sequence as per incidence. The leadership learning from Chhatrapati Shivaji always inspires today's generation in the every stream. Both authors mainly described the leadership value and its impact on the work and generation.

**Jadunath sarkar<sup>6</sup>** described Chhatrapati Shivaji in his book .he described Chhatrapati Shivaji & past situation. Author shown, the biographical description of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author make question on the literacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji also few arguments which were very questionable.

Author's knowledge to the subject is sufficient but not in unique manner. The few statements of author are very contrast from other history scholars. There is no doubt about book's importance but no detail about the Chhatrapati Shivaji's management skills. There is no brief analysis of Chhatrapati Shivaji's techniques on the battle ground.



Author described Chhatrapati Shivaji not properly, there are so many unbalanced statements in the description. He tried to show the second side of the character but he felt to show properly in well manner. According to the book or literature Chhatrapati Shivaji's character is stands different from actual history of Maratha. Author used critical statements and direct opinion in the literature regarding the action and thinking policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**Pramod mande<sup>7</sup>** mentioned in his book how forts of Maharashtra (Chhatrapati Shivaji's Swarajya) played important role to use his supremacy in the battle.

- In his book author give detailed information about all forts situated in Maharashtra. As per the authors statement there are total 391 forts in the states.
- Author's reported to open lot of notes of solid about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era, Chhatrapati Shivaji's vision, administration technique scheme and so on.
- Author's simplified material easily described all the property to know and learning Maratha past during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author's key to study and detailing in the factual history, that is incredible.
- In the book author tried to explain noteworthy points of his biography and few indefinite halt in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of position of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of social growth of Maratha Territory.
- Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his supervision techniques show the new era about historical studies of Maratha Empire.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the sign for other kings and his subjects to fight with enemy with strong skill on the battle ground.

- He is example as a great superintendent of his era. Author states in the literature forts plays very important role to make Chhatrapati Shivaji very successful king in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.
- The description of forts, their location, graph, height, way, history are very useful to understand forts and their importance.
- i.e. Raigad, Pratapgad, Kulaba, Lingana, Sarasgad, Vijaydurg, Panhala, Mahuli and so on.
- Actually Chhatrapati Shivaji used forts to achieve his goal through management techniques.
- What was the intention of Chhatrapati Shivaji behind the forts in his techniques.

**Rafiq**<sup>8</sup> praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his success against dakkhani sultanates & Mughal. In the literature there is a description of Islamic Sultanate, their culture, tradition, political policy, battles and new era. In the history of Islamic South Sultanate author strongly indicates the war style of Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshahi Sultanate.

- Author praised, Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with full subtly.
- He signaled his troops to start the powerful assault on the Adilshahi Sultanate.
- But there is no study how Chhatrapati Shivaji used his management technique for same & other similar incidence.

Author succeeds to show various examples of Chhatrapati Shivaji's victory against south sultanates and Mughal. Specially the incidents of Agra visit made him very popular among the whole India as well as the Islamic states around the Indian territories. His attack on Surat city, which was the financial capital of Mughal shown his planning and implementation towards work. The newspaper London Times shown news in the newspaper about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his active operations against Mughal and British.

**Maya**<sup>9</sup> Chhatrapatishivaji gained lot of province till jinji in Karnataka after coronation in the period of 1677-1678. Author explained Chhatrapati Shivaji policy towards his step brother Vyankoji or Ekoji Raje. He defeated his brother Ekoji in the war of Tanjawar and then made treaty with him. In this settlement he demanded his share in his father's wealth. Author's description opens lot of doors of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji Mharaj and his era. His view, work, thinking tendency and so on. Author's simplified and directorial language easily prescribed all the material to know and study Maratha era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Author's skill to study and make brainchild in the subject history that was amazing and remarkable.
- In the book author tried to explain general memoire and few important unknown history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a great importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to study the history.
- Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading plan show the new information about historical studies.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the idol for succeeding generation to make nation very strong with tact. He is example as a good chief of his era.
- Author described the history of familiar drama of Chhatrapati Shivaji in south during Karnataka campaigning.
- Author need to explain the dealing technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji with other kings in the south.
- She has to add lot of examples of treaties, battles and visits in Karnataka campaigning.

According to **verma**<sup>10</sup>, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of the Indian Navy. He was the first Asian king who found navy in Defense. Chhatrapati Shivaji established his

cartel on Arabians Sea due to his strong naval force in the west part of India. He built sea fort like Sindhudurga to keep control on foreign affairs with India by sea-routes. Many forts like as Vijaydurg, Khanderi, Underi, Fatehdurg, Suvarnadurg, Vijaygad, Ratnagiri, Yashwantgad, Sindhudurga, Devgad made naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji very strong in Asia. Author's meters easily prescribe all the material to know and study Maratha era during the retro of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading regulation show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming peers to make nation very durable with diplomacy. He is inspiration to all from his date. Author's description show evidence about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his domain. His policy and so on.

Author's skill to analyses initiation in the subject that was incredible. In the book author tried to explain general account and few important unknown history of Maratha Empire and its geographical change. Author not explained details the legacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques in sea-fort area. How he used sea-forts for his monopoly on sea of west.

**J.L.Mehata<sup>11</sup>** Chhatrapati Shivaji's military power was divided into few parts viz. Army: Chhatrapati Shivaji's military empire was based on army. Chhatrapati Shivaji had army of 2 lac maval soldiers. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used his army force against enemies. Author described the information about military system and the features of Chhatrapati Shivaji. His military was very popular to get success with a minimum expenditure and manpower.

Author gave examples of few battles, where military succeed with a minimum manpower and expenditure against their enemies. Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his controlling techniques show the original period about historical studies of Maratha Empire.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the portrait for other kings - sultanate and his subjects to fight with enemy with strong skill on the combat ground. He is example as a great bureaucrat of his era. Author's explanation open lot of notes of facts about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his time, Chhatrapati Shivaji's view, mission, controlling technique policy and so on.

- Author's simplified and guiding evidence without problems described all the property to know and study Maratha antiquity during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author's key to study and listing in the biographical history, that is noteworthy.
- In the book author tried to explain central points of his biography and few unknown halt in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj to study the history of social development of Maratha Empire.
- Author praised management techniques and handling plan to soldiers by Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- But there is a necessity in the literature about report of Chhatrapati Shivaji's role model as a combatant and his intent about the army.

**Matthew** defined <sup>12</sup> Horse soldiers: There were two types in the horse group of Chhatrapati Shivaji's military force First : Bargir second : Shiledar there is requirement how Chhatrapati Shivaji used his small military force against strong powers. Author mainly focused on armies system and their techniques to face enemies. Chhatrapati Shivaji's military power one of the greatest examples of best military in the world, which worked with a minimum manpower and gave accurate and definite victory.

Author's explanation open lot of notes of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. Author's presenting style about the information easily described all the property to know and study Maratha history during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Author's key to study and detailing in the honest history, that is significant. In the book author tried to explain main points of his biography and few unknown halt in the history of Maratha Kingdom and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a lot of prominence of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of social advance of Maratha Empire.

- Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new period about historical studies of Maratha Empire.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the icon for other kings - sultanate and his subjects to round with enemy with strong diplomacy on the battle ground. He is one and only great example as a great administrator of his era.
- Author specially mentioned horse soldiers were the actual pioneer of military force of Maratha empire.
- They always proved their self as a trump card for Swarajya. Author need his intention about the army divination policy or management.
- Because it's a demand of the literature to focus on few important part of military power of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**D.B.Kasar**<sup>13</sup> shown & praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for war techniques .i.e. memorable war of pavankhind: the battle against Adilshahi Sardar Siddhi Johar who was from Karmul, umberkhind : battle against Kaltalf Khan with Raibagan, Chhatrapati Shivaji attack with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a Lal Mahal palace was in strong safekeeping of around 1,00,000 soldiers for Shahista Khan.

Author missed few small but important battles and operations against internal enemies of Chhatrapati Shivaji i.e. Baji Ghorpade from Modhol, punishment to More from Jawali and Khandoji Khopate etc. Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his leading policy show the different facts about past studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming generation to mark nation very strong with subtlety. He is example as a good superior king of his era.

Author's description open lot of accesses of figures about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. His view and so on. Author's historical language straightforwardly prescribed all the material to know and study Maratha era during the age of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's skill to study and make device in the subject history that was amazing and noteworthy. In the book author tried

to explain universal biography and few key unknown past of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Because there is a huge importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of foundation of Maratha Empire. Lack of description of importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji in above situation author not succeed to show actual legacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques.

**Abraham** <sup>14</sup> prescribed, Chhatrapati Shivaji sacked Surat, the wealthy city of Mughal Empire in 1664. Surat was the financial capital of Mughal & trading center.

- British established East India Company in Surat city with the permission of Shahjahan Badshaha.
- British established East India Company to trade in India but their intension was different from their action.
- The intension was to rule on India but the attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji on Surat city done their lot of loss in their planning and intension to rule on the India.
- They shifted their venue to Bombay (Today's Mumbai) due to Chhatrapati Shivaji and his activity.
- In the minimum time he sacked more than Rs.2 crore & crore no .of Rubies, Diamonds, Pearls, Gold , Silver ,sandal wood etc.

Author's ability to study and make sighting in the theme past, that was marvelous. In the manuscript author tried to explain rare central mysterious past of Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used ground breaking tactic in each and every war effort and war condition. He never used identical technique alongside the enemy. Due to same, Shivaji's opponents always disordered about the strategy game of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj on the battle ground. He used lowest numbers of combatants in each and every campaigning.

Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading policy show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the champion for upcoming group to make state very durable with diplomacy. He is instance as a good executive of his age. The entire life of Chhatrapati Shivaji is the explanation of the travel from zero to a great controller king. Chhatrapati Shivaji was not only well known fighter but also management expert. He used well-being of common man and national well-being supervision for all people. Different types of management technique on battle ground are art of getting possessions done through people.

Author's descriptions open lot of ways of data about Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and his era. His task-thinking propensity and so on. Author's basic and controlling language easily described all the rock-hard to distinguish and study Maratha era during the dated of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author not succeed to show the design analysis of Chhatrapati Shivaji. There is need to show Chhatrapati Shivaji management to loot Surat as same as troy city.

**S.K.Bajawa<sup>15</sup>**, Author's skill to study and make invention in the subject history that was printable. In the book author tried to illuminate general biography and few important unspecified history of Maratha Empire. Author effectively explained maratha power history and their administration on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji was extreme warrior always found in success due to his work design and implementation of duty as per decision. The soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji were aware with his king and his techniques on the battle ground.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading program show the new material about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming generation to make realm very strong with peacekeeping. He was known as a absolute scholar of his era. Author's description indicated of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. There is limitation to show diplomacy of shivaji in the treaty of purandar. Here need lot of information to the topic.

According to **Pradeep<sup>16</sup>**, Aurangjeb angered due to Surat incident by Shivaji.

- Because Chhatrapati Shivaji looted more than Two crores and unlimited wealth from the Surat city which was the financial capital of the Mughal empire.



- Many merchants, foreigners and other states representatives situated there for a trade purpose.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's action made absolute question mark on Aurangzeb's leadership.
- He sent Mirza Jaisingh and Diler Khan to defeat Shivaji with his kingdom and peoples.
- Author's report open lot of summaries of solid about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. Chhatrapati Shivaji's visualization, management technique scheme and so on.
- Author's simplified factual easily described all the property to know and study Maratha past during the date of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's key to study and noting in the real history, that is incredible. In the book author tried to explain major points of his life and few unfamiliar halt in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a lot of rank of Chhatrapati Shivaji to learn the previous of public progress of Maratha Empire. Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his controlling techniques show the new era about historical studies of Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the image his subjects to fight with enemy with resilient skill on the battle ground. He is specimen as a boundless Chhatrapati of his period. Description is not given in details.

**Sadashivan**<sup>17</sup> Mughal's army made remarkable games and captured Purander fort. Mirza forced Chhatrapati Shivaji to come to term with Mughal rather than loss of men. Mirza forced to meet Badshah Aurangzeb at Agra to revise relation between Mughal and Maratha. Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to go Agra without any term. Author's description open lot of doors of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era, his aim and so on.

Author's simplified language easily suggested all the material to know and study Maratha era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's skill to study and make invention in the subject history that was remarkable.

In the book author tried to explain biography and few unknown history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of improvement of Maratha Realm. Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading procedure show the new gen about historical studies.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the idol for upcoming group to make nation very stout with tacts. He is example as a great supervisor of his era. Description is not given in details as per topic. Here required lot of invention & study according to the topic.

**Gorden**<sup>18</sup>, Shahaji shifted to Karnataka with his second wife Tukabai. He kept younger son Chhatrapati Shivaji and wife Jijabai in Pune only as under taker of Pune Jahagir. He appointed Dadoji Konddev Kulkarni as a admin for Pune Jahagir. Author described Shahajis' achievements in south and his political policy towards sultanate Adilshahi and Nizamshahi. Author's enlightens open lot of transcriptions of material about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji's board technique plan and so on.

- Author's streamlined and controlling information easily described all the property to know and study Maratha history during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji constantly used state-of-the-art policy in each and every war campaign and war situation.
- He to explain momentous points of his biography and few unknown halt in the antiquity of Maratha Kingdom and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of distinction of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of administrative evolvement of Maratha Empire.
- Author's statement about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his managing techniques show the original era about historical revisions of Maratha Empire.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the ideal model for the people of his kingdom to prizefight with enemy with strong management techniques on the battle earth. There is no substitute find till date for him.

Author's key to study and listing in the history, that is notable. In the book author tried to explain weighty points of his profile and few unknown pause in the history of Maratha Kingdom and Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Because there is a lot of modification of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of administrative development of Maratha Empire. Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new era about historical programs of Maratha Empire. The literature explained system of management work on the battle ground during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's era.

- Author's enlighten open lot of chronicles of confirmation about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his period, Chhatrapati Shivaji's management technique position and so on.
- Author's simplified detailed information without problems described all the object to recognize Maratha history during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He is example as a great leader and king of his period. He also described the burdens of south culture and so on.
- Author has to mention how Chhatrapati Shivaji started supervision of administration of Badshaha Jahangir.

**Madhavan**<sup>19</sup> stated in his book which based on Chhatrapati Shivaji battle and foreign policy. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Surat city, Murud – Janjira against Siddhi. He destroyed Britishers East India Companies first office from Surat and workshop from Rajapur. Author's indicators easily prescribe all the quantifiable things to know and study Maratha era during the passé of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his chief policy of administration show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati

Shivaji was the god and god for people to make nation safe with power. He is stimulation to all from his era.

Author's description show data about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his domain. His policy and so on. Author's skill to analyses brainchild in the subject that was farfetched. In the book author tried to explain general life story and few important unknown history of Maratha Empire and its terrestrial development. Author succeed to show history and past background regarding Chhatrapati Shivaji policy with foreigner and battle but there is need of additional information which show or indicates the importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji during the war situation campaigning.

**Maruti Patil**<sup>20</sup> explained the importance of forts in the Chhatrapati Shivaji's kingdom and war against enemy. Forts utilized as per their features by Chhatrapati Shivaji. He used forts to rule and water forts for naval force. There is a requirement of additional information and detailed description of how Chhatrapati Shivaji used forts to fight with enemy and total role of sea forts in the naval force of Maratha Empire.

- Author explained the Maratha empire's history effectively but not succeed to give evidence as per point.
- Author's language to explain the history is simplified but not historical towards the subject.
- Author tried to focus on the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji in various ways and shown Chhatrapati Shivaji's character and his impact on enemies.

According to book author very well focused the administration and working strategy in the naval force and fort management by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author explained the full of technique of actual administration on the battle ground with the help of forts and naval force in the water territories.

**Vishwas Patil**<sup>21</sup> states Chhatrapati Shivaji's family history and the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji's elder son in his very popular book Sambhaji. Literature is based on Sambhaji and on

his life. Author shown a family drama of Chhatrapati Shivaji in book Chhatrapati Shivaji and his son discussed regarding family problem.

Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management show the original era about studies of Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the icon for other kings - sultanate and his subjects to fight with enemy with diplomacy on the battle ground. He is example as a great king of his era. Author's explanation open lot of notes of info about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji's view, mission, technique policy. Author's simplified and guiding statistics easily described all the things to know and study Maratha power history during the date of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's key to study and enumerating in the biographical history, that is remarkable. In the book author tried to explain central points of his biography and few unknown cessation in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a lot of importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji to revise the history of social development of Maratha Empire. But author not fully focus on Chhatrapati Shivaji war techniques and the broadcast which based on same with his elder son.

**Indu Ram Chandani** <sup>22</sup>(2000) book based on Indian history. In the indian history there were many king fought for their kingdom and culture. But Chhatrapati Shivaji stands different among the all kings, who ruled not only on his kingdom but also heart of people. He ruled as a king before his coronation and started many schemes and operations to make people, peasants and nation very strong in all the manner.

Author shown the overall description of India. Author praised Chhatrapati Shivaji and his vision towards Swarajya. But there is no scope to see management policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji in the war. Author has to use few additional information of utilization of management into the war and campaigning by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**Kruijtz** <sup>23</sup> (2009) author state many historical things in his book Xophonja. There is a description of history in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. Author successfully described the past of the powerful personalities, kings of 17<sup>th</sup> century and Chhatrapati Shivaji one of them. Author's skill to study and make origination in the subject history that was amazing and remarkable. In the book author tried to explain times gone by of Shivaji.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading affinity show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming generation to make nation strong with full of diplomacy. He is example as a good manager of his golden era.

Author's description open lot of doors of gen about Chhatrapati Shivaji. His view, undertaking, thinking tendency and so on. Author's significant simply prescribed all the material to recognize and study Maratha era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Author praised him for his active performance in all the stream of battle against his enemy. But there is a lack of information total history is not getting to the point.

**David Mum Ford** <sup>24</sup> (1993) according to author Chhatrapati Shivaji and his policy to play war is very effective from the period of 1600 A.D. to 1818 A.D. Author described total history of Maratha dynasty in every stream from the period of 1600 A.D. to 1818 A.D. i.e. Foreign policy, war, political affairs and so on. Author's key to detailing in the history, that is notable.

In the book author tried to explain significant issues of his profile and few unknown cessation in the history of Maratha Kingdom. Because there is a huge difference of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of clerical growth of Maratha Empire.

- Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his techniques show the new period about history lessons of Maratha Territory.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the resilient for the people of his territory to fight with enemy with tough management techniques on the battle ground.
- Author's enlighten open lot of chronicles of signal about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his age, Chhatrapati Shivaji's management technique design and so on.

- Author's simplified complete information easily described all the object to understand Maratha's history during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He is example as a great principal of his period.
- Author's enlighten open huge summaries of material about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji's controlling technique plan and so on.
- Author's smooth information easily defined all the property to know and study history during the time of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used advanced policy in each and every war campaign and hostilities situation.
- He never used identical practice against the enemy.
- Due to same, Shivaji's enemies always confused about the intention of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground.
- He used least warriors in each and every campaigning. Author's key to revision and detailing in the history, that is noteworthy.
- Author's account about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new-fangled date about historical studies of Maratha Empire , Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author describes Chhatrapati Shivaji exact effectively but there is no micro information, which is needful for any kind of micro study.

**M.R. Kanthak** <sup>25</sup> (1993) in his book Anglo Maratha War 1774 A.D. to 1783 A.D. author shown the management of Maratha power on the battle ground. Author praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for policy with a various techniques on the battle ground. Author's indicators easily propose all the material to know and study Maratha era. Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading policy show the innovative figures about historical studies.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming generation to create nation very strong with diplomacy. He is inspiration to all from his era.
- Author's depiction show information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his province.
- His policy and so on. Author's skill to evaluates invention in the subject that was incredible.
- In the book author tried to explain universal life and few important unknown history of Maratha Realm and its geographical enlargement.
- Author has to give micro information to show the actual management of Chhatrapati Shivaji and its impact on the Maratha power in 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- There need evaluation of both period which based on war techniques and management regarding war and campaigning.

According to author Maratha power succeed to utilize geographical situation in the every war or operation against the enemy. They were totally aware about the utility of geographical condition of their area for the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji always motivated and instructed to use geographical condition in their war strategy against the enemy.

**Shripad Desai** <sup>26</sup> (2010) according to author Chhatrapati Shivaji spent very minimum time (83 days) from his life for Konkan Region. But during the same period he gave lot of efforts and he built very strong naval force in the Arabian Sea (Konkan region) i.e. Sindhu Durg Fort, Vijay Durg, Devgad and so on.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji , his leading policy show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the superhero for upcoming generation to make nation very strong with diplomacy. He is example as a supreme king of his era.

Author's description open lot of samples of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his time. His practical thinking about Konkan region and so on. Author's simplified and



regulatory language definitely prescribed all the material to know and study Maratha empire era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's skill to study in the Konkan history that was notable. In the book author tried to explain few important unknown history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Because there is a huge importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of development of Maratha Empire in Konkan province. According to author Chhatrapati Shivaji spent very short time in Konkan region but there is no description how he made his time table to succeed on Konkan in 83 days and the other achievements.

According to **Pravin Jogdand**<sup>27</sup>, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of the Navy first time in India. He was the first king from Asia who found naval force in Defence. Chhatrapati Shivaji established his corner on Arabian sea due to his strong naval force in the west part of India. He built the great sea forts like Sindhudurga, Devgad, Vijaydurga to keep control on foreign affairs with India by sea-roots. Author's report open lot of transcripts of solid about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era, Chhatrapati Shivaji's vision, management scheme and so on.

Author's simplified material definitely described all the property to detect and study Maratha past during the era. Author's key to study and notifying in the real history, that is incredible. In the book author tried to explain momentous points of his biography and few unknown break in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a lot of status of Chhatrapati Shivaji to learning the history of societal growth of Maratha Empire.

Author's notice about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new age about historical studies of Maratha Empire. Author not explained details the legacy of Shivaji's management techniques in sea-fort area. How he used sea-forts for his overall monopoly on Arabian sea.

**D.M. Sakhardande**<sup>28</sup> shown & praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for management techniques .i.e. Lack of description of importance of management techniques of Shivaji. Author's elucidation open percentage of notes of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji, his view, mission, management technique dogma and so on. Author's indicating facts defined all the huge

property to know and study Maratha empire's history during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's key to study and listing in the memoir of Chhatrapati Shivaji, that is incredible.

- In the book author tried to hollows on his biography and few unknown close in the history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of status of Chhatrapati Shivaji to learn the history of shared development of Maratha Empire.
- Author's notification about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his extreme management techniques confirms the upcoming era about historical lessons of Maratha Empire story.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the role for other rulers & sultanate to fight with enemy with strong intricacy on the battle ground.

He is example as a unlimited work of his era. In the above situation author not explained to show actual legacy & greatness of shivaji's management techniques. Chhatrapati Shivaji was very clear about his aim and mission of life. Author point out his war strategy and hard work to achieve the success as per his mission. As a person Chhatrapati Shivaji was very hard working as well as smart to achieve his goal in limited resources.

**Sitaram Javdekar** <sup>29</sup> explained Chhatrapati shivaji's memorable battle in his book. Author mentioned time, event and historical background of the battle. He praised Chhatrapati Shivaji as a warrior the great among the greatest warrior, powerful personality and king in 17<sup>th</sup> century. The all-inclusive life of Chhatrapati Shivaji is the elucidation of the travel from zero to a great superintendent king. Chhatrapati Shivaji was not only well known rebel but also management knowledgeable. He used well-being of common man and national well-being management for altogether.

- Different forms of management techniques on battle ground are art of getting things done through peoples.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used radical strategy in each and every war movement and warfare condition.
- He never used undistinguishable technique against the enemy. Due to same, Shivaji's foes always disordered about the strategy of Chhatrapati Shivaji in the battle. He always found greater than other kings from India ,due to his skill and knowledge about warfare.
- He used lowest no. of defense force in each and every protest.

Author succeed to explain overall intension and implementation towards war by Chhatrapati Shivaji. But there need micro study and description to make Chhatrapati Shivaji and his warrior skill very interesting in historical manner.

**R.C. Rane**<sup>30</sup> states forts of Maharashtra are very valuable diamonds of the nation. Each and every fort tells its history and the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Maratha empire. Author gives priority to fort in Chhatrapati Shivaji biography. Forts like as Raigad, Panhala, Sangramdurg, Sinhagad, Lohgad, Pratapgad put lot of impact of their history on future generation. The author states Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg, Kunderi Khanderi, Devgad these forts were strong part of the naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji Swarajya. Author's description open lot of things of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. His innovation and so on.

Author's language easily prescribed all the material to know and study of naval force of Maratha era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's skill to study and make creation in the subject naval force history that was nice. In the book author tried to explain naval force's history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Because there is a huge importance in the achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of naval force of Maratha Empire. Author's description for Chhatrapati Shivaji's leading policy show the fresh information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for forthcoming generation to make nation with diplomacy. He is one of the example as a great innovator of his huge era.

Author very beautifully described forts, their position, graphs, maps, historical background, and geographical importance and so on. There is requirement of detailed description, how Chhatrapati Shivaji utilize these forts, mountains for battle and campaigning against his enemies.

**Achyut Mehta** <sup>31</sup> states in his very famous book India and powerful kings. Chhatrapati Shivaji was different in all the manners to his subject and he was expert in all type of war on the ground and water. He was supreme as a commander of his military force, which is expert to gain victory with a minimum human power. Author's explanation open lot of notes of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. Author's key to study and detailing in the biographical history, that is remarkable.

In the book author tried to explicate important points of his life history and few unknown cessation in the history of Marathas and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a big of prominence of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of social development of Maratha power. Author's notification about the Shivaji Maharaj and his running techniques show the new epoch about historical studies of Maratha Power. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the icon for other royals - sultanate and his subjects to combat with enemy with super diplomacy on the battle ground.

He is example as a strong administrator of his super era. Author very forcefully praised Chhatrapati Shivaji and his war skill. Author has to described Chhatrapati Shivaji in detailed as per his statement he was the great king among the all-powerful king from India.

**D.G. Rao** <sup>32</sup> applauded Marathi war technique and there intension towards there nation. Author explained Marathi war techniques and detailed story and info of weapons and historical background of the war and weapons.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading show the novel and actual information belongs to studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the most popular icon for upcoming new generation to make nation super powerful and nationalist with diplomacy. He is the sign as a good manager of his remarkable era. Author's description open lot of ways of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his spell. His view, extreme mission, tendency and

so on. Author's simple language certainly prescribed all the relevant things to understand and study Maratha during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's skill to application and make invention in the subject history that was startling and noteworthy. In the book author tried to explain biography and few important factors history of Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a huge importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of weapons development of Maratha Empire. Author flourishes to show the history of Marathi war techniques and lot of huge information about weapons. Book can be reach on the great height if author added there rare detailed description about the war and how Chhatrapati Shivaji implement the weapons in war.

**Pratima Chavan**<sup>33</sup> shown in her book Marathi Mati few important legend of Maharashtra and their contribution to make Maharashtra. Chhatrapati Shivaji is one of them. Author states Chhatrapati Shivaji put foundation stone to make Maharashtra nation for Marathi people. She praised about his value, his administration, his devotee work, war techniques and management to handle critical situation of war and battle against his enemy. Literature need to show actual work plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji to make victory with a management techniques on the battle ground.

Author's ability to study and make unearthing in the theme past, that was stunning. In the manuscript author tried to explain rare crucial unknown past of Maratha Empire's power. Author's reports about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading dogma show the new information about studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the champion for upcoming youth to make country very durable with diplomacy.

He is instance as a good king of his golden age. Author's description open lot of rays of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji. His task-thinking proclivity and so on. Author's basic and controlling dialectal easily described all the solid to extricate and study Maratha age during the dated of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

**M.N. Pearson**<sup>34</sup> states in his article named Shivaji and decline of the Mughal Empire. Author shows the relation between Mughal empire with marathas. Mughal empire ruled on india very effectively and strongly. Mughal's were always found very powerful against all other kingdoms from indian territories in their era. Aurangzeb was the powerful empirer of

Mughal. But he always beaten by Chhatrapati Shivaji in many incidents. The powerful Mughal empire lost their prestige, money and power to fight with maratha soldiers.

Author mainly focused on the relation and fight between Chhatrapati Shivaji and the Mughal. Author gave various examples of Chhatrapati Shivaji's victory and presence of mind on the battle ground against Aurangzeb. Attack on Shahiste Khan, Surat city incidence and Agra visit shows his planning and management on the battle ground.

**James Tallboys wheeler**<sup>35</sup> defined about Chhatrapati Shivaji in his literature collection named 'Early records of British India: A history of English settlements in India, as stole in the government records, the work of travellers and other modern and contemporary documents, from the latest period down to the rise of the British power in India', "The king of the mountain savegee (Chhatrapati Shivaji) is the main hurdle to spread British empire in India – British Factory Record".

- Author's report show lot of points of solid work about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era, Chhatrapati Shivaji's aim vision, management technique scheme and so on.
- Author's shortened material easily designated all the property to recognize and revision Maratha past during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author's key to revision and detailing in the material history, that is absurd.
- In the book author tried to explain weighty points of his biography and few unknown standstill in the history of Maratha power Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of fecund of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the past of societal growth of Maratha Empire.

Author's statement about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his super management techniques show the new era about actual historical lessons of Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the image his subjects to round with enemy with brave diplomacy on the battle ground. He is

case as a great Chhatrapati king of his period. Author states Chhatrapati Shivaji was the first king who fought against East India Company in India.

He done lot of financial loss of the company, due to same british decided to shift their companies venue from Surat city to Bombay (Todays Mumbai). Chhatrapati Shivaji made control on the British ships and their merchants with his powerful and disciplined naval force.

Author mentioned every small achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji very forcefully to the subject. That will be fine if author used to mention the policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji as per his letters and records. Author done his job related to the topic very smoothly.

**Govind Sakharam Sardesai<sup>36</sup>** authors fulfilled his literature which based on Chhatrapati Shivaji with his bravery and the biography of his life's battle for his nation. In the literature author describes Chhatrapati Shivaji's biopic from his pledge to establish new kingdom for the people of maratha, various war campaigning and operations, battles, his administration policy, his battle management and many other sectors from his personality.

Author succeed to show the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji very deeply and effectively. Author used very simple language to justify Chhatrapati Shivaji in his own way as per the history and historical evidence. The literature puts Chhatrapati Shivaji on another stage among the all kings from india due to his skill and policy.

Author gave lot of examples and descriptions to put his information true. According to the author Chhatrapati Shivaji was great ruler and best administrator for the people. In the many incidents author explained various stages and hard work of Chhatrapati Shivaji for his kingdom. In the many ways Chhatrapati Shivaji always finds different according to the author and his marking strategy.

**Ramesh Chandra Mujumdar<sup>37</sup>** defined the history of Mughal Empire from Barbur to Aurangzeb. Author focused on Akbar and his achievements and work towards his subjects. Then Jahangir – Shahajahan to Aurangzeb. In the biography of Aurangzeb he described him as a cruel but the powerful Mughal Badshah in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. At the same time author agreed to mention that, Aurangzeb's biography is not complete without the story of his fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's book is based on Mughal emperor, their lifestyle, biography and battles. In the biography of the Mughal author strongly focused on Chhatrapati Shivaji and his war style against Badshah Aurangzeb. He mentioned in his literature Aurangzeb praised Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques and his war policy in his court.

Aurangzeb indicated his soldiers, ministers and warriors to learn Chhatrapati Shivaji's hard work policy. That is the great thing for any one when the enemy praise for our features. Author's enlighten shown very lot of important notes of the huge material about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his devine rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji's management technique plan method and so on.

- Author's smoothly simplified and guiding informative info easily described all type of the property to know and understand Maratha history during the golden era of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used extreme innovative program in each warfare campaign and war circumstances.
- He never repeated same technique again and again against his enemy. Due to same, Shivaji's enemies always found confuse about the policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the scuffle ground.
- He used minimum number soldiers in every disturbance. Author's key to study and particularizing in the history, that is extraordinary.
- In the book author tried to explain very significant points of his biography and few strange halt in the history of Maratha Empire power and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a lot of eminence of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of priestly growth of Maratha Empire.

Author's statement about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques show the new era about great historical studies of the Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the



greatest role model for the people of his huge kingdom to fight with cruel enemy with very strong management techniques and bravery on the battle ground.

Author's key to understand as well as detailing in the history, that is notable. In the book author tried to illuminate most significant points of his profile and few unknown cessation in the history of Powerful Maratha Kingdom and Chhatrapati Shivaji. Because there is a ration of difference of Chhatrapati Shivaji to study the history of prestigious growth of Maratha Empire.

Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his controlling techniques show the new epoch about historical trainings of Maratha Empire. Author described Mughal' seamlessly but there is no scope to recognize the war techniques and all management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the combat ground.

**H.S. Sardesai**<sup>38</sup> praised Chhatrapati Shivaji in his very popular book Shivaji the great Maratha. Author mentioned in his literature about the Chhatrapati Shivaji as a height of bravery, presence of mind and management scholar.

In the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji author start from the Torna achievement then the battle of Pratapgad with Afzal Khan, defeat of Kaltalf Khan in Umberkhind, Siddhi Johar incident at Panhala, attack on Shahiste Khan at Pune, sack of Surat city, Agra visit to coronation ceremony.

- Author's portrayal open lot of doors of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his fibulas era.
- His actual view, mission, thinking tendency and so on. He made changes in the view of warfare.
- Author's simplified and guiding language with no trouble prescribed all the material to know and training Maratha time during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author's dexterity to study and variety invention in the subject of history that was amazing and incredible.

- In the book author tried to describe common biography and few key unknown history of the Maratha Empire and Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Because there is a huge prominence of Chhatrapati Shivaji to learn the tactful, actual history of Maratha Empire.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his chief policy show the original data about the historical study. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the conqueror for upcoming generation to make nation very strong with diplomacy. He is the great role model as a good manager of his era. Author indicated small battles which plays very important role to great Chhatrapati Shivaji' biography as a extreme king in the 17<sup>th</sup> century.

Author fully focused on Chhatrapati Shivaji's biography, his war style and his family life. There has to see the evaluation of the character (Chhatrapati Shivaji) with other powerful personality and kings at the same time. The description of the war style and management techniques can be make same literature on the height of the fort for the skill to describe anyone very strongly.

**Arun Patil**<sup>39</sup> praised Chhatrapati Shivaji in his literature 'The hijacking of Chhatrapati Shivaji', he was the supreme manager to make any plan on difficult thing very sharply. Author described the incident of Agra visit of Chhatrapati Shivaji to meet Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb hijacked Chhatrapati Shivaji to kill him but Chhatrapati Shivaji extreme plan to release himself from the custody of Aurangzeb put him on another stage in the front of world. Chhatrapati Shivaji discharged himself with a extreme technique, he used sweet boxes to run from the custody of the Aurangzeb.

Due to the plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji made Aurangzeb very surprised. Author's ability to revise and make encounter in the refrain past, that was amazing. In the manuscript author tried to explicate rare central unknown past of the Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used ground breaking strategy in each and every war movement and war condition.

He never used equal technique against his enemy. Due to same, Shivaji's challengers always anarchic about the war strategy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground. He used bottom no. of soldiers in each confrontation. Author's report about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his top policy show the firsthand material about bygone studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the title holder for the upcoming group to make state very strong with subtlety. He is illustration as a good manager of his period.

Author's description open lot of ways of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. His task-thinking propensity and so on. Author's elementary and controlling language easily designated all the solid to distinguish and the study Maratha era during the dated of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author has to give their details of the plan according to the situation and sequence to make the literature very interesting and as per the study of the subject history.

**Stephen** <sup>40</sup> wrote about Mughal rule in India from the Babur to Aurangzeb and he specially focused on the declined of the Mughal Empire of the Aurangzeb till Bahadur Shah Zaffer last Mughal. In his literature author mention Chhatrapati Shivaji and his fight with Aurangzeb very bravely.

Author's indicators definitely prescribe all the factual things to know and revision belongs to Maratha era during the fabulous period of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author's huge description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his prominent leadership policy show the fresh information about historical tactful studies. He is stimulation to all from his golden era.

- Author's whole description show most of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his planed province. His strategy was amazing in the Management work and administration.
- Author's skill to analyses study in the subject that was incredible.
- In the book author annoyed to explain universal life history and few chief unknown the past of Maratha Realm and its earthly development.
- he praised Chhatrapati Shivaji's policy to fight battle with a minimum manpower against a strong military empire of Mughal dynasty.

- Author missed few points to show detail or he was not given that kind of importance the fight between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Aurangzeb.

**Shivram Apte**<sup>41</sup> states Samarth Ramdas Swami was the actual political Guru of Chhatrapati Shivaji, he always guided Chhatrapati Shivaji on political, religious and philosophical matters.

- Author strongly focused on the relation of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Samarth Ramdas Swami on the other hand there must be details how, and which matter Samarth guided Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Author tried to concentrate on the relation of Samarth Ramdas and Chhatrapati Shivaji as a teacher and disciple.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji offered Samarth Ramdas to make stay on the Sajjangad permanently.
- Samarth Ramdas accepted his willing and moved towards Sajjangad with few disciples.
- Author shows Samarth Ramdas view and impression about the personality of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- In the many incidents Chhatrapati Shivaji strongly enter in the religious matter without any fear of the society.
- Many communities from Brahmins was not happy due to same.
- For example Chhatrapati Shivaji converted Bajaji Nimbalkar and Netaji Palkar from Muslim to Hindu by rituals.
- These two were forcefully converted by Mughal from Hindu.

**Katurbhuja**<sup>42</sup> wrote in his very famous book a great historical drama about how Chhatrapati Shivaji was great as a king administrator towards his subjects very dramatically. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the actual as same as god for people to make nation very strong with bravery. He

is example as a good maker of his era. Author's description open lot of doors of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. His mission, and so on. Shivaji was the different and extreme king from other kings, greatest warrior in the 17<sup>th</sup> century in India.

Author praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his action for the people. In the literature author focused on the different policies of maratha empire. People enjoyed rule of Chhatrapati Shivaji due to proper administration and fearless life from the kingdom. That was the biggest success of Chhatrapati Shivaji, who got popularity and love from his subjects.

**W. Lodge**<sup>43</sup> praised Chhatrapati Shivaji's diplomacy in his very famous literature of History of the literature in Dakkhan Region Muslman and Maratha 1300 A.D to 1818 A.D. In the literature author said about political relationship between Mughal and Maratha and battles which helps between the same. Author's explanation open lot of notes of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era, Chhatrapati Shivaji's view, mission, management technique policy and so on.

In the many letters of transaction between Maratha and Muslim rulers Chhatrapati Shivaji always found active and friendly for the sultanate from south. On the other hand, he used very strong step against the Mughal. Due to same Mughal always made many operations to destroy Chhatrapati Shivaji's fame with his kingdom.

Author's explanation is very friendly to understand with various examples and incidents on the same issue. In the description, we got many stages of author's skill and power to find out truth behind the Chhatrapati Shivaji's political strategy in Hindu -Muslim.

**Farooq Salma and Salma Ahmed**<sup>44</sup> focused on Islamic India in the article a comprehensive study of the history of medieval India from 12<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> century. In the book author fully explained the importance of Chhatrapati Shivaji's policy for the people and then author specially indicated the management and working policy, the madness in work.

- In the Islamic India Chhatrapati Shivaji used integration policy in his kingdom.

- He offered many reputed posts to Islam. He always gave respect to muslim people and treat them with justice.
- His artillery Chief Dault Khan was Muslim. He did lot of war for Shivaji and succeed proudly as a warrior of Maratha power.
- His Muslim Servant Madari Mehhtar always cook for Chhatrapati Shivaji. Shivaji built mosque for him.
- In the naval force most of the important part he appointed Muslim for the work.
- Author mainly promoted Islamic culture and their importance distinguish with other.
- Both were focused on the relationship between Islam rulers and Maratha from 12<sup>th</sup> century to 18<sup>th</sup> century in India.

**V.B. Kulkarni** <sup>45</sup> states Chhatrapati Shivaji as a great and extreme king in India in his very famous literature Shivaji : The Portrait of a Patriot. Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his great leading policy show the new information about historical studies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero for upcoming future to make nation very Sharpe policy. He is example as a good manager of his era. Author's description open lot of doors of information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his era. His view, mission, thinking tendency and so on.

He made Chhatrapati Shivaji very ideal person among the all kings in India. He described the whole biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his war techniques against the enemy and the response to the subject. Author painted Shivaji as a great patriot of india. Shivaji always thought about the nation and people of the kingdom. Authors inspiring language made Shivaji biography history very interesting. He succeed to show facts in the history of Shivaji Maharaj.

**Sakharam** <sup>46</sup> Author mentioned historical background of the battle of Shivaji with his enemies. He praised Chhatrapati Shivaji as a warrior the great among the greatest warrior,

pleasant personality and king in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Shivaji and his management techniques show the new date about historical studies of Marathas & Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author succeeds to explain overall intension and implementation towards war for swarajya by Chhatrapati Shivaji. But there need micro focus and description to make Chhatrapati Shivaji and his warrior skill very interesting in educational historical study manner.

Author mentioned about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his policy against the enemy. During the biography era of Chhatrapati Shivaji one thing is most dominant i.e. Chhatrapati Shivaji didn't keep long relation with any opposite party even he was very popular to breach the treaty at any situation. Due to same his enemy always confused due to his nature. Author praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his political view and presence of mind to deal with any situation very effectively.

**Farooq**<sup>47</sup> states in his article named Shivaji The destroyer of the Mughals, "Chhatrapati Shivaji was the strong reason for the decline of the Mughal empire. Author described the battle between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Aurangzeb Badshaha.

He is example as a great warrior of his era.

Author succeeds to make Chhatrapati Shivaji very supreme king in 17<sup>th</sup> century but there more detailed require to describe of war techniques and management during the campaigning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Author shown incidents of Chhatrapati Shivaji's Agra visit in detail. After treaty of Purander he invited by Aurangzeb for 50<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary at Agra.
- In Agra court Chhatrapati Shivaji got insulting treatment by Mughal. Chhatrapati Shivaji breached all the norms, customs, rules of Mughal court and shouted loudly on the Aurangzeb.
- Due to same he arrested by Mughal soldiers.
- Author described Chhatrapati Shivaji's master plan to escape himself from the Agra city with his people, wealth and animal also.

The writing skill of author shows the wealth and power of Mughal as well as diplomacy and presence of mind of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**K.L. Jaitapkar**<sup>48</sup> authors fulfilled his literature which based on Chhatrapati Shivaji with his biography of his life's battle for his swarajya. The literature belongs to the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji shows various parts and incidents of his childhood life.

The biography concentrates on the atmosphere during the childhood of Chhatrapati Shivaji . Author tried to explain full biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji as well as historical evaluation of Maratha power during his era.

Author explained the new history of Maratha soldiers, warriors with the description of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his line. Author used in the literature overall information which based on Chhatrapati Shivaji management policy but not in detailed.

Author succeed to make Chhatrapati Shivaji as a hero of Maharashtra but there are lack of information in the literature. He tried to show evidences regarding history but these are not sufficient to the same. According to history few explanation is not match to the actual contain at any stage. But the simplified language made Shivaji very easy to understand for common people.

**Madhav Madhavi**<sup>49</sup> praised Marathi war technique and there intension towards there nation. Author explained Marathi war techniques and detailed information of weapons and historical background of the war and weapons. In the book there are examples of weapons and its use by the naratha soldiers during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author explained story and history of war skills and development during the maratha power. Author also explained weapons with their name, type and used on the battle ground very effectively. Author;s explanation and collection of information belongs to weapon is very high and impactful, due to same author succeed to put his vision and explanation as per to the content.

Athour fully described lot of information fo weapons and its use during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Many weapons like as sword, firangi, dandpatta, katyar, khanjeer, wagnakha, kataar, Bow-Arrow, Bhala, Jamdad and canons used by Shivaji in his era very frequently. Author explain every weapon with utitly of the weapon in the battle. Study and description



reflected the lot of information about the Shivaji era and use of weapons. In the showcase of author there are lot of examples and information about the weapons during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**Chandrakant Kolhe** <sup>50</sup> authors fulfilled his literature with the new history of Maratha soldiers, warriors with the description of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author used in the literature overall detail information which based on Chhatrapati Shivaji management policy but not in detailed. Author mentioned Chhatrapati Shivaji as a supreme king of Maratha empire. He also praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his management techniques to save warriors in his military. Author's indicators easily describe all the material to know and study Maratha era during the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Author's description about the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his leading policy show the new information about historical studies. He is inspiration to all from his era. Author's description show information about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his swarajya. His policy and so on. Author's skill to analyses invention in the subject that was incredible. In the book author tried to explain general biography and few important points history of Maratha power and its development.

Author praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his achievement but the description of his achievement as per his work plan is not mentioned properly, which can be made Chhatrapati Shivaji greatest of the great king of the world. But there is no another option for the Chhatrapati Shivaji's bravery still at present era.

**Namdevrao Jhadhav** <sup>51</sup> Author described the full history & important feature of Chhatrapati Shivaji . his literature as a Shivaji : the management guru. In his book author deeply shows the various parts of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques on the battle ground as well as the administration of the kingdom.

- Author focused the administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji was very important during the war situation and enemy attack because people helped Maratha soldiers during the war situation.

- Author praised his management skills and his development power in his administration work.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji always found different from other kings.
- In the literature author shown many ways to understand the management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- As a management guru Chhatrapati Shivaji always found uncountable great in lot of streams.
- Author appeal contemporary generation to study Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration, management skill and decision power to get success as a great manager at current era.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji is an example of good manager of all the time in administration of kingdom as well as defense sector in war situation.

**Abhishekh Tandels** <sup>52</sup> in his book on the memorable war of 'Pavankhind'. Author stated story & history of Shivaji very effectively. During the siege of Panhala Bajiprabhu Deshpande played very important role to rescue of Chhatrapati Shivaji from Panhala to Vishalgad. Bajiprabhu Deshpande sent Chhatrapati Shivaji with few soldiers towards Vishalgad and voluntarily stood at Pavankhind (Ghodkhind) with 300 soldiers. Bajiprabhu Deshpande fought till 6 hours with the fully armed military of 10000 soldiers.

Finally he died with 300 soldiers in the battle but succeeded to send Chhatrapati Shivaji safely at Vishalgad. Author described the battle and the bravery of Baji Prabhu Deshpande very effectively the book is stand to show the incidents of Ghodkhind battle in Maratha history.

In the literature Bajiprabhu Deshpande is the leading character author described very effectively as per evidence. The character is very strong, loyal to his king and very practical decision maker.

During the Ghodkhind battle Bajiprabhu's presence of mind to save Chhatrapati Shivaji from the biggest force of Adilshahi sultanate was very great to character. The guiding language made the literature very superior to study history of the incidence of Ghodkhind.

**Prakash Kamble**<sup>53</sup> mentioned in his book attack of Lal mahal total information & history of Shivaji. Author states the incidence in simplified language how Chhatrapati Shivaji done the string operation against Shahiste Khan.

- Mughal Badshah sent Shahiste Khan to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Due to same he made stay at Lal Mahal Pune with the army of 1.5 lakh soldiers. One night Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack with 300 soldiers at Lal Mahal.
- Shahiste Khan surprised due to attack and ran away from the palace window. Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack to kill him but unfortunately Khan found safe.
- In the incidence he lost his 3 fingers during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's attack.

Author deeply explained the supreme plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management techniques to make attack on the Shahiste Khan. This incident was the biggest commando operation in the world history. The literature language is very guiding to learner. The simplified language show incidence at Lal Mahal but do not focused as per evidence. There are lot of distinguish in the arrangement of scenes as per the history. Author fully focused on the story he mess up the history as per evidence but he succeed to show gratefulness of Chhatrapati Shivaji in his literature.

**Arun Jadhav**<sup>54</sup> states, After the safe return from Agra, Chhatrapati Shivaji captured all the forts again which he lost during the treaty of Purander. Author explained the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji after the Agra visit till his coronation. After the successful rescue from the Agra fort Chhatrapati Shivaji openly start battle with Mughal and won all 23 forts which he lost during the treaty of Purander. He won another few forts and province which was under Mughal territory. He looted Surat second time and totally destroyed East India Company of British at Surat. Due to same British moved to Mumbai for their trade center. Author explained the description content to the topic.

Author described the history very smartly as per incidence happened in the history. He do not forget to keep balance between showcase of writing and historical evidence of the literature.

- Author tried his level best to make Chhatrapati Shivaji as a powerful person in his era specially after the escape from Agra.
- In every campaign he got lot of success and he established the powerful kingdom in part of Maharashtra, Karnatak, Tanjawar, Hyderabad and Jinji.
- All sultanates from the south accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as a supreme ruler of south India.
- Author point out Chhatrapati Shivaji made his powerful empire with the support of the sultanate against Mughal.

**Uday Thube**<sup>55</sup> mentioned in his literature, Chhatrapati Shivaji and forts and their relation with mountain Sahyadri is the example in the whole world. Author used many evidence to show the relation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with Sahyadri mountain in his explanatory language. Many forts from Chhatrapati Shivaji's territory situated in the Sahyadri mountain range. Author shown how Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised Sahyadri to spread his territory in the west and south part of India.

Chhatrapati Shivaji's father Shahaji Bhosale always inspires Chhatrapati Shivaji to make his kingdom around the Sahyadri because the geographical situation of Sahyadri is suitable to establish safe kingdom in the west part of india. He suggested to make the capital on Raigad because Raigad is heightened in size and very strong fort among all the forts. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji moved his capital from Rajgad to Raigad.

The many forts were situated on the Sahyadri mountain and many more from them constructed by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Geography of Maharashtra was match to Shivaji safe and sound.

**E.S.Shahu**<sup>56</sup> The western age of the Deccan plateau of India, which is extended from the Maharashtra to Mhaisur and has two flanks which are sharp relief but distinction to each other, come to be known as the Sahyadri ranges.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the effective king in the south part of India against the Mughal sultanate.
- All sultanates from South accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji as a Chhatrapati in west and south part of India.
- Author explained Chhatrapati Shivaji's journey of his kingdom from Maharashtra, Karnataka, Maisoor till Jinji at Madras (Tamilnadu).

Author focus on the history of Deccan plateau in the Era of Shivaji Maharaj and his achievement in south. He indicated the main source of work at Deccan plateau in the time of 16<sup>th</sup> century. Author used very difficult language, but he tried to cover all the history of south part of India. He use many incidence to show the mark of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj history in the well and good manner.

In the book there are lot of incidences, which shows the powerful time of Maratha empire during the period of Shivaji. It shows the history of that time as per evidences. The book shows its important value in all type of gratefulness. It shows the fact of Shivaji's different kind of missions and movement in south part of India. Due to same book is the best in his position around the history over , specially south indian history lover in India.

**O.L. Indulkar**<sup>57</sup> States, The Konkani's littoral region between the wall of Sahyadri and Arabian Sea, which varies from 45 to 75 Kilometer in its width. Author focused Chhatrapati Shivaji's relation with Konkani area and utility of the province towards mountain forts and sea shore to create in the west part of India. Author guiding language give all details of history of Konkani region and its utility.

Author is belongs to the area of Konkani, due to same, we get lot of information about the Konkani and area's utility for Chhatrapati Shivaji. He utilised Konkani area for sea naval force

and the area of mountain forts, there were so many forts situated in the valley of Sahyadri mountain.

Author fully succeeded to show the history of Shivaji belongs to Konkan area. Author's observation is really appreciable to work out on the evidence of history of that era. Writing skill composition of history is amazing in the literature. Konkan area which was very important in the whole kingdom of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Maratha power.

**Purnima Mishra**<sup>58</sup>: Although, the military of Chhatrapati Shivaji was numerically lesser than the Mughal and other sultanates from south. Author shows the discrimination between the Mughal and Maratha power numerically.

Mughal empire had biggest military which was ten times bigger than Chhatrapati Shivaji's army. Mughal military had many modern weapons and lot of open battle cannon, elephants, camels and special reserved forces.

On the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji had limited forces and no special forces of elephants and camels but he beat Mughal many times in war situation and the battle. Author explained the method of Chhatrapati Shivaji's war technique descriptively. In the discrimination author succeeded to put facts in the history of Marathas

**Ramrao Nilkanth Mahale**<sup>59</sup> states, Chhatrapati Shivaji had made proper arrangement for the defense of his forts. Forts played very important role in the battle situation during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's era. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji made strong administration for the forts.

He made special constitutions for forts soldiers. The rule book of Chhatrapati Shivaji followed by his soldiers very honestly. Author explained administration work on the fort through the book.

- Literature shows the information about forts. There are few types of forts. Viz. mountain fort, sea forts, land fort etc.

- information about the construction of forts gives lot of information about the fort. Literature focuses on the administration system on the fort.
- Author's writing skills is really appreciable to recognise the important information to the learner of history.
- Book is succeed to understand the importance of the fort during the era of Shivaji Maharaj.

**Ravindra Maruti Bhosle<sup>60</sup>**: Pedgaon in the book author writes the incidence of Pedgaon war.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji shows his diplomatic plan and without beating the force of 5000 soldiers
- he gained 300 Arabian horses and many wealth from the fort of Pedgaon.
  - Author shows his explanatory literature about the story of Pedgaon war by Chhatrapati Shivaji in descriptive literature.

In the pedgaon war shivaji's diplomatic plan was the height of war technique. Author put his effort to show maratha bravery and Shivaji's planning on the battle ground all the time. He comfortably defeated all the enemies of his time. In his book history about the pedgaon war incidence is described by author very effective. He show the absolute victory of Shivaji due to his skill and brave heart.

In the book on Janjira fort author **P.M.Gore<sup>61</sup>** a state, Janjira fort was known as a small black mouse. Author shown Chhatrapati Shivaji's special attachment to the same fort. He attacked on Murud Janjira seven times but he got failure every time. This was one of the fort from west part of Arabian sea was not under the territory of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Author described the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji's attack on Janjira fort. Author mainly focused on the struggle of Chhatrapati Shivaji during the battle against Siddhi at Janjira fort.

Many time Shivaji Maharaj praised Murud Janjira fort as a black mouse in the deep Arabian sea. In literature gets the details of intension of Shivaji to take the janjira fort. Author shows the planning and reaction during the operation of Janjira fort battle. Siddhi were very sharp gave important to their fort security. Literature makes the efforts on another stage due to focus on the topic, guiding words, evidences in the historical composition.

Author **Ramchandra Kale**<sup>62</sup>, Author shows the biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji from his childhood to coronation ceremony. Author indicates many parts, up and down of Chhatrapati Shivaji's life as a king. Chhatrapati Shivaji always see in a different look around the india. Author used simplified literature and motivative language to read the story of the great king of india.

Deception is very simple to understand, which made by author. It deal with the actual history and focuses on the work out through evidences. He praise the king for his life, because shivaji's life is an example for the people of new era. Author's description through historical literature from his birth till the successful mark, coronation as a king of Maratha empire. Many examples and incidences put by author to show the successful journey of Shivaji Maharaj, from a small jahagirdar's son to the supreme king of south and Chhatrapati of Strong Maratha empire.

**Kondaji Raghav**<sup>63</sup> distinguished in his book about Chhatrapati Shivaji with various samples. He respected Chhatrapati Shivaji's talent to make foundation before the battle. Author used many incidences to create the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji as per the evidence of his era. The literature explained routine history of Marathas during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji from his childhood till Karnataka victory.

Author is the strong learner of Shivaji's history due to same, his focus on the Shivaji's unknown factors shows history to the world. All the incidences dictated by the author are showing facts about the historical studies and the literature work.

**Neelkanth Patil**<sup>64</sup> states in his very famous book about the overall achievement in his small but very important string operations and battles. Author's book is very small in quantity but provides lot of information about the Chhatrapati Shivaji's history from his childhood till his



death. Author design the history very descriptively to the point and evidence. Book looks different due to author's superb language and workout.

- Shivaji won many battle in his extreme career with diplomacy.
- In the literature there are lot of example of these war session of his era.
- In the many battle he was extremely show the braveness against the enemy.
- His achievement was great in the all manner.
- Author explained the vision and direction of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground against his opponent.
- According to book writer tried his level best to use understanding language in the better way.
- But there are lack of practical issues about the life era and the history of Maratha king Chhatrapati Shivaji.

**Gopalrao Yashwantrao Chavan<sup>65</sup>** mentioned, Shivaji very smoothly & efficiently. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj and forts and their relation with mountain Sahyadri is the example in the whole world. The importance and contribution of the Sahyadri mountains in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques is very massive in the various battles and campaigning against his enemies. Chhatrapati Shivaji was skillful to utilize natural resources for his benefit.

Author shows his skill to define Chhatrapati Shivaji and the maratha power war design in effective language. In the literature there is huge scope to find out actual history of maratha power in the sahyadri mountains valley.

**Abhijeet Sarpotdar<sup>66</sup>** states about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his mother Jijabai relations as a mother and son. Chhatrapati Shivaji was strongly follower of his mother. She always encourages Chhatrapati Shivaji to make Swarajya for Marathi people and their rights.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was extremely devotee to his mother till her death. She was a head of judicial system of the administration. She was a mentor of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- She ran the administration very smoothly and perfectly in an absence of Chhatrapati Shivaji many times.
- Jijabai shown her efforts in the career of her son Shivaji many times. Authors indicated these incidences in descriptively.
- Shivaji Maharaj Childhood training was important to motivate him for Swarajya, the empire for the Maratha power.
- Shivaji first step after victory of Torna, Rohida forts.
- Encouragement in the battle of Pratapgad against Afzal Khan.
- During the siege of Panhala fort.
- Her administration in the absence of Shivaji Maharaj.
- She suggested Shivaji maharaj for the coronation. She was very brave. Author mainly describes her in his flow of writing.

**Manali Gadre<sup>67</sup>** described Chhatrapati Shivaji and his area Maharashtra. The geographical situation of Maharashtra how caught by Chhatrapati Shivaji. He fully utilized geographical situation on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji was totally aware with the jungle area and routes of Maharashtra.

He utilised the situation in every war campaigning to gain victory. Author succeed to show the geographical situation and its impact on Chhatrapati Shivaji's war planning in all the manner.

In the history of Shivaji Maharaj author tried to full explain the biopic of the great king of Maratha Empire. In the entire manner, Shivaji always found unique in all sector of the era.

Author's simple literature gives lot of information to reader. Her language is easy to understand the history of the Chhatrapati Shivaji and his great time.

**Ramchandra Parab<sup>68</sup>** mentioned Chhatrapati Shivaji and his warrior's history in his book. The book based on Subhedar Tanaji Malusare and Chhatrapati Shivaji's relation. Author never forgot to clear Chhatrapati Shivaji's impact on his soldiers. He died during the operation but he brought success. Shivaji cried for him and change the name of kondhana fort, make memorial of Tanaji Sinhagad.

Author succeeds in the description of the war at sinhagad. Subhedar Tanaji Malusare was the best friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji from their younger age. During the son's wedding ceremony, tanaji voluntarily took the responsibility to won the kondhana. Author described that history very smoothly. Author's simplified language make him smart and scholar of the contemporary era.

**Pradnya Arun Dandvate<sup>69</sup>** focused on Chhatrapati Shivaji's diplomacy against the war with Afzal Khan in 1659. During the war of Pratapgad Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan very diplomatically that was the height of his planning. Author shown the incidence of Pratapgad battle in his book in explanatory way. The literature around the history shows the knowledge of author towards history of maratha power.

In the book there are lot of small incidences shows the preparation of Shivaji before the meet of Afzal Khan at pratapgad. Author described the battle of paratapgad and Shivaji maharaj's victory in the same.

In the literature auther focus on the different kind of work preaparation of Maratha empire before the battle. Afzal khan's incidence is the just one example to show the shivaji's mindfulness and the preaparation about the work to gain the history.

Author described the practical history and the proper scenery of the incidence of the battle of the pratapgad. The book is playing the different role in the market due to the smart compositition of the subject.

**R.D. Baweja**<sup>70</sup> states in his special series on war collection the battle of Pavan Khind was one of the memorable war of Indian era. Author specially praised Baji Prabhu Deshpande for his bravery and efforts.

- He was included in the main soldier and guard of Chhatrapati Shivaji during the incident of Panhala.
- He played very important role to release Chhatrapati Shivaji from the security custody of Siddhi Johar's around the Panhala fort to catch Shivaji.
- In 1660 Ali Adilshah sent his strong General Siddhi Johar to fight with Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Siddhi Johar besieged Panhala in the mid of 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji on the same Fort.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj withdrew from Panhala by cover of midnight and as he was pursued by enemies.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was running from the siege of Siddhi Johar from Panhala to Vishalgad.
- In the Ghodkhind he sent Chhatrapati Shivaji to Vishalgad with 300 soldiers and stood himself to save Chhatrapati Shivaji from the army of Siddhi Johar.
- He fought with the battalion of 300 soldiers against Siddhi Masood Fazal Khan and British with their army of 10000 soldiers continuously till 7 hours.
- There Shivaji got late due to shirke & surve were sieging to vishalgad.

Chhatrapati Shivaji fought with them very bravely & moved to vishal gad. He made three sound of canon fire to indicate Bajiprabhu, Shivaji reached safely on the vishalga. Finally, Baji Prabhu, Fulaji, Shambhu Singh Jadhav along with the 300 soldiers died in the Pavankhind.

Author's description about Chhatrapati Shivaji's huge skill on the battle ground shows lot of examples to take place as a warrior on the battle ground. Author's succeeded to focus of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management skill, his body language with his soldiers during the planning of any campaigning or war.

**Rangrao Kolhe<sup>71</sup>** shown in his literature about the Chhatrapati Shivaji's achievements in Mudhol sector and his string operation to punish Baji Ghorpade.

Author noted in his book about Chhatrapati Shivaji and his achievements with various examples and incidents.

He praised Chhatrapati Shivaji's skill to make preparation before the battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji's big achievements were really remarkable and proved. He developed war style totally with modern techniques and weapons. Author praised him for his outstanding skill to develop war programming according to situation.

The battle at mudhol against Baji Ghorpade, who was the strong enimey of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his father Shahaji Raje. In the incidence author show the another nature of Shivaji. Author decribed here, how Shivaji was very reuled against his enimey, in the incidence he ordered his soldier to kill each one ,who belongs to Ghorpade family. Maratha soldiers extremly killed each one from the Ghorpade.

## **CHAPTER 3**

### **Chaptarisation of the topic**

#### **1.Introduction**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was the founder of strong Maratha empire. In the west part of India in 17<sup>th</sup> Century. He was well known for his forts and Naval Force.

Chhatrapati Shivaji (Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale) was born at the fort of Shivneri, near from city Junner (Pune District), in the year 1630 (19<sup>th</sup> February' 1630). His mother Jijabai Bhosale named him Shivaji in the integrity of goddess Shivai Devi.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was devoted to his mother Jijabai Bhosale, who was extreme religious. These kind of environment had put deep impact on Shivaji maharaj. Holy history books of Hindu Ramayan and Mahabharat read by Shivaji very carefully.

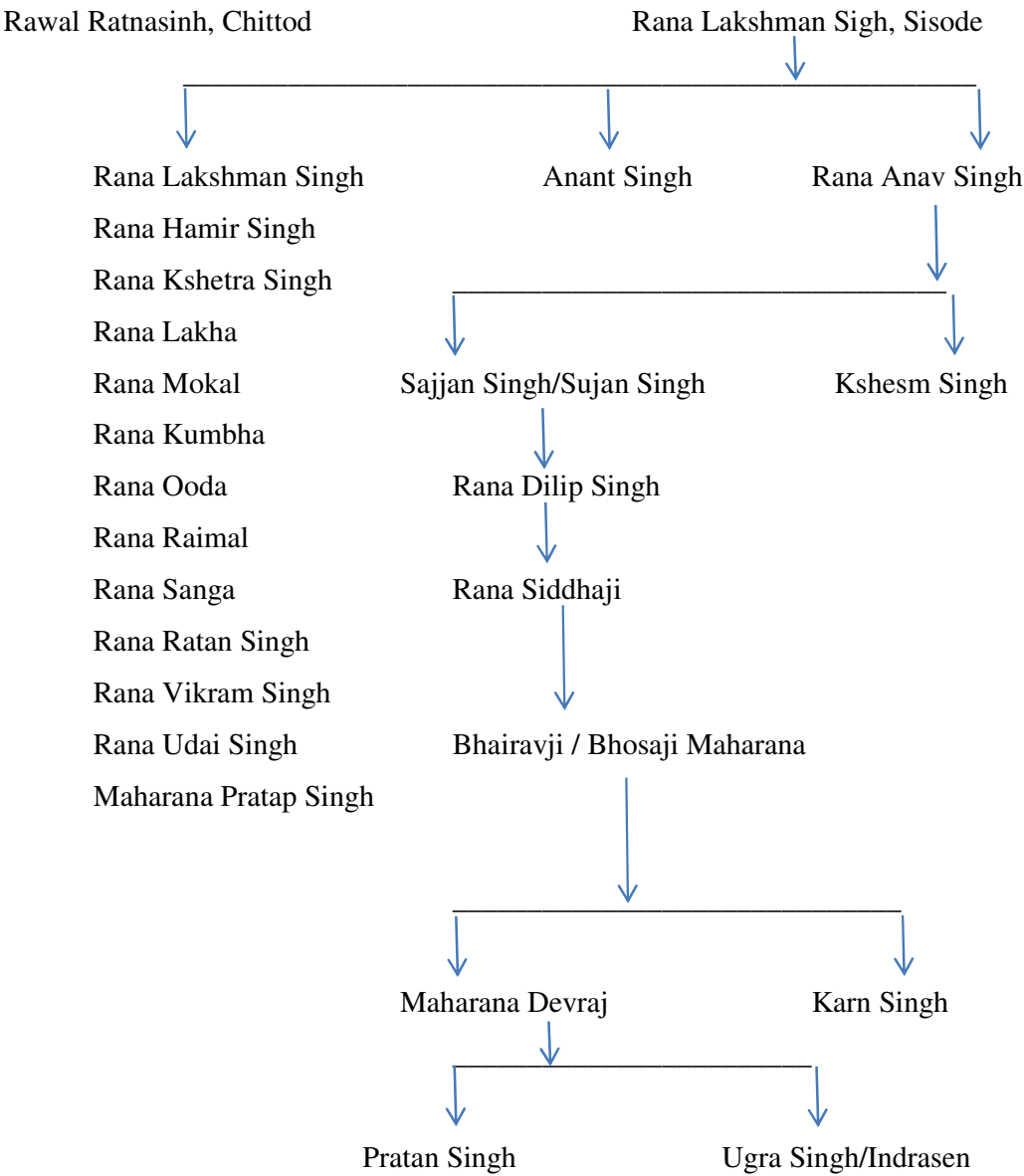
Chhatrapati Shivaji in possession around 360 forts at the time of his death. He was the first Asian King who built strong Naval Force in Arabian Sea, west part of India. Chhatrapati Shivaji's forts were central to his empire. These forts are very important source of information about his rule. The management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the Battle Ground give him success in the most of wars of his extreme career. <sup>1</sup>

#### **2.1 Family Background:**

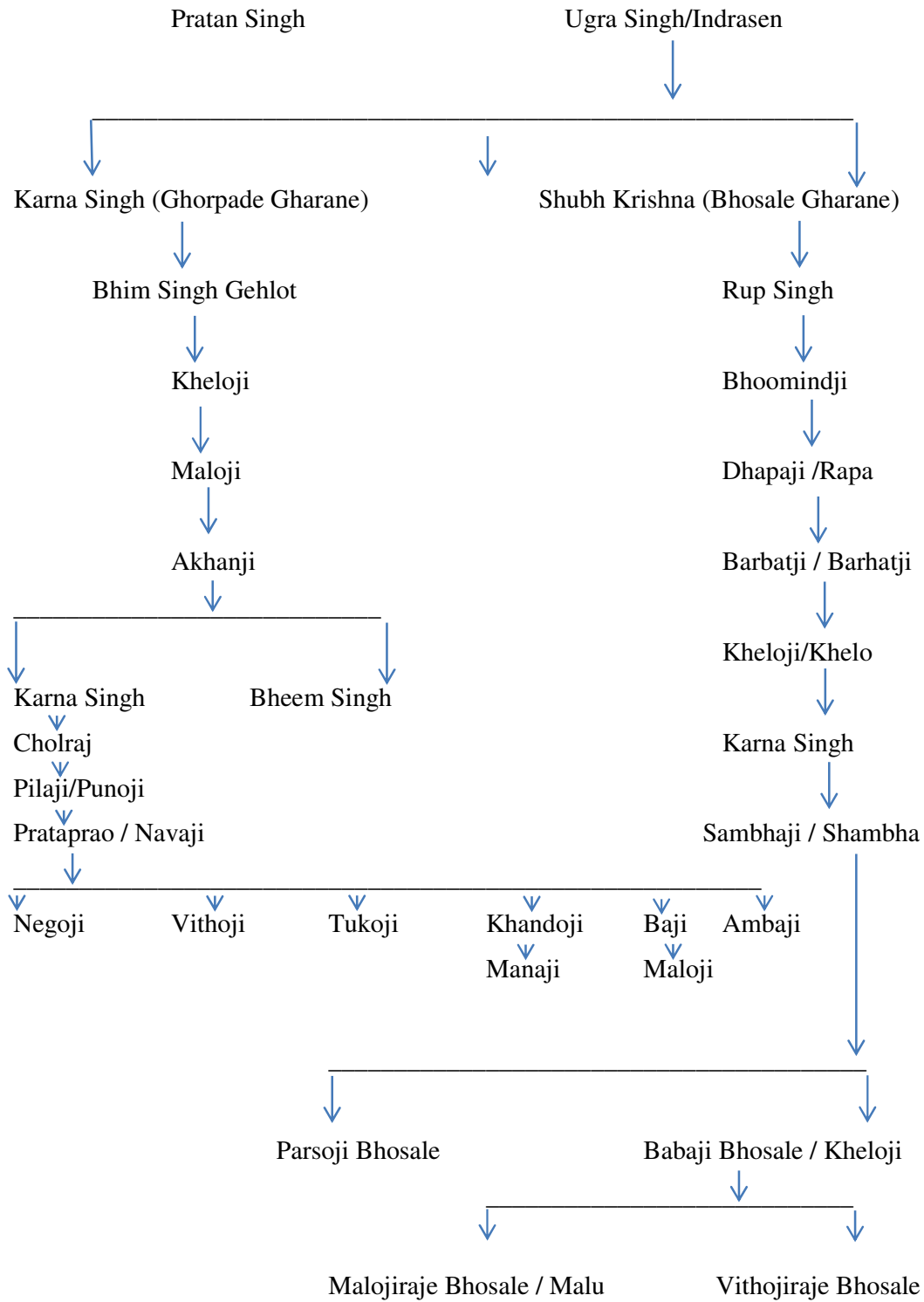
Chhatrapati Shivaji's background was from Rajputana, he was from Sisodiya Dynasty from North .First person of sisodia dynasty was rana laxman singh, his brother was raval ratna singh, chittore , who was the founder member of chittore Rajput dyanasty of rana pratap. Ugrasingh alias indrasen, was from the same dynasty more years after laxman singh rana , had two son ,karna singh & shubh krushna.

Ghorpade dynasty started from karnasigh & shubh karna was the first member of bhosale dynasty .babaji bhosale in the same dynasty shifted from north to west part of india.he had son maloji & vithoji. Maloji raje died in the war of indapur. After him his sons shahaji & sharifji succeed as strong warrior. Shahaji was the father of Shivaji maharaj. <sup>2</sup>

**2.2 Family Graph 1: (A)**



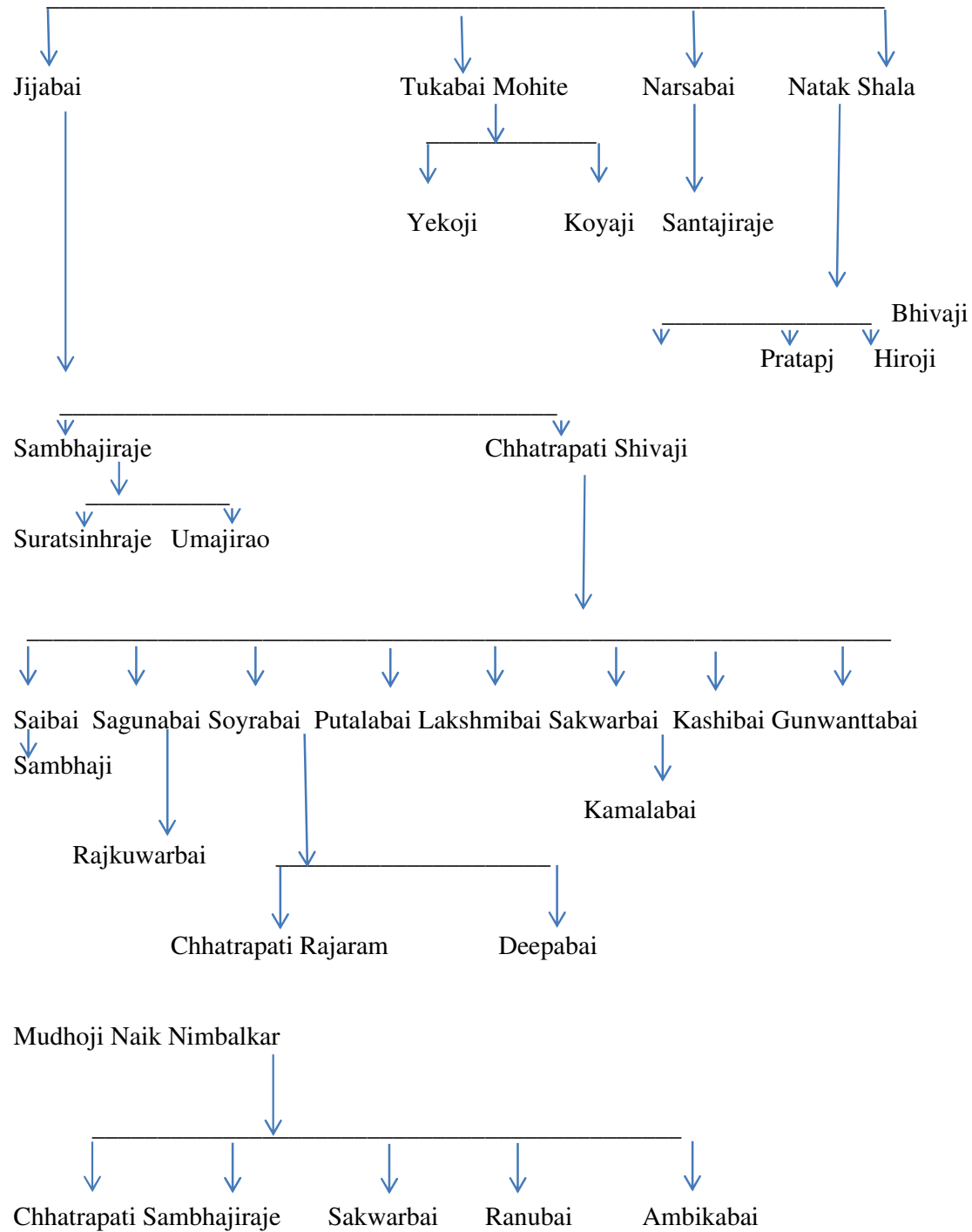
**2.2 Family Graph 1: (B)**



### 2.3 Family Graph 2:







## 2.4 Wives of Chhatrapati Shivaji :<sup>3</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji married with eight women from different dynasty by his parents due to political purpose. Mother Jijabai was very clever women, she made marriage of Shivaji in different biggest Marathi dynasties. These families were strong and powerful in their sector.

These relative accepted Shivaji Maharaj their king. They united to fought for maratha empire. Jijabai's diplomacy of Shivaji multi-marriages for the maratha power stood successful that time for the empire. Actually, Chhatrapati Shivaji spent his lot of time on the battle ground due to same he lost his family life.

Wives of Chhatrapati Shivaji are as follows:

- Saibai Bhosale from the family of Nimbalkar.
- Soyarabai Bhosale from the family of Mohite.
- Kashibai Bhosale from the family of Jadhav.
- Putalabai Bhosale from the family of Palkar.
- Sakwarbai Bhosale from the family of Gaikwad.
- Sagunabai Bhosale from the family of Shirke.
- Lakshmibai Bhosale from the family of Vichare.
- Gunvantabai Bhosale from the family of Ingale.

### **2.5 Children of Chhatrapati Shivaji.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji had eight childrens, two sons and six daughters. Sambhaji was the successor of him. After deth of Sambhaji Shivaji maharaj's Younger son Rajaramtook charge of the empire. He fought with aurangjeb till 11 years.

Son and daughters of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj as follows:

- Sambhaji Son from Saibai.
- Ambikabai Daughter from Saibai.
- Sakhubai Daughter from Saibai.
- Ranuakka Daughter from Saibai.
- Deepabai Daughter from Soyarabai.
- Rajaram son from Soyarabai.
- Rajkuwar daughter from Sagunabai.
- Kamalabai daughter from Sakwaarbai.

### **3. Muslim ruler before the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

Before Chhatrapati Shivaji many Muslim Sultanates ruled on Maharashtra province in Deccan. They used wealth, peoples for their benefit. These all sultanates extremely tortured

subjects of Maharashtra province before Chhatrapati Shivaji. These sultanates and sultans were as follows : <sup>4</sup>

### **3.1 Khalaji Sultanate :**

- Allauddin Khalaji 1313 A.D. to 1316 A.D.
- Mubarik Khan Khalaji 1316 A.D. to 1320 A.D.

### **3.2 Tughalak Sultanate:**

- Dnyasuddin Tughalak 1320 A.D. to 1326 A.D.
- Mohummad Tughalak 1326 A.D. to 1347 A.D.

### **3.3 Bahamani Sultanate :**

- Hasan Gangu or Jafar Khan or Allauddinshah Bahamani 1347 A.D. to 1358 A.D.
- Mohummadshah Bahamani 1358 A.D. to 1375 A.D.
- Mujayitshah Bahamani 1375 A.D. to 1378 A.D.
- Daoodshah Bahamani 14<sup>th</sup> April to May 1378 A.D.
- Mehmoodshah Bahamani 1378 A.D. to 1397 A.D.
- Dnyasuddinshah Bahamani April to June 1397 A.D.
- Shamsuddin Bahamani June to November 1397 A.D.
- Firozshah Bahamani 1397 A.D. to 1422 A.D.
- Ahmedshah Bahamani 1422 A.D. to 1425 A.D.
- Allauddin Bahamani 1425 A.D. to 1457 A.D.
- Humaun Jalim Bahamani 1457 A.D. to 1461A.D.
- Nizamshah Bahamani 1461 A.D. to 1463 A.D.
- Mohummadshah Bahamani 1463 A.D. to 1482 A.D.
- Mehmoodshah Bahamani 1482 A.D. to 1518 A.D.
- Ahmedshah Bahamani 1518 A.D. to 1520 A.D.
- Allauddinshah Bahamani 1520 A.D. to 1521 A.D.
- Walliullashah Bahamani 1521 A.D. to 1524 A.D.
- Kalliullashah Bahamani 1524 A.D. to 1526 A.D.

### **3.4 Bidar Beridshahi Sultanate:**

- Sultan Kasim Beridshah 1492 A.D. to 1504 A.D.
- Amir Beridshah 1504 A.D. to 1549 A.D.
- Ali Beridshah 1549 A.D. to 1562 A.D.
- Ibrahim Beridshah 1562 A.D. to 1569 A.D.
- Kasim Beridshah 1569 A.D. to 1572 A.D.
- Mirza Ali Beridshah 1572 A.D. to 1592 A.D.

### **3.5 Imadshahi Sultanate from Varad:**

- Sultan Fatehullah Imadshah 1484 A.D. few months
- Allauddin Imadshah 1484 A.D. to 1527 A.D.
- Darya Imadshah 1527 A.D. to 1562 A.D.
- Burhan Imadshah 1562 A.D. to 1572 A.D.

### **3.6 Nizamshahi Sultanate from Ahmednagar:**

- Sultan Ahmed Nizamshah 1489 A.D. to 1508 A.D.
- Burhan Nizamshah 1508 A.D. to 1553 A.D.
- Hussain Nizamshah 1553 A.D. to 1565 A.D.
- Murtuza Nizamshah 1565 A.D. to 1586 A.D.
- Miran Hussain Nizamshah 1586 A.D. to 1588 A.D.
- Ismail Nizamshah 1588 A.D. to 1591 A.D.
- Burhan II Nizamshah 1591 A.D. to 1595 A.D.
- Ibrahim Nizamshah 1591 A.D. to 1595 A.D.
- Ahmed Nizamshah 1596 A.D. for one year
- Bahadur Nizamshah 1596 A.D. to 1603 A.D.
- Murtuza II Nizamshah 1603 A.D. to 1630 A.D.
- Hussain II Nizamshah 1630 A.D. to 1633 A.D.

### **3.7 Adilshahi Sultanate from Vijapur :**

- Sultan Yusuf Adilshah 1489 A.D. to 1510 A.D.
- Ismail Adilshah 1510 A.D. to 1534 A.D.
- Ibrahim Adilshah 1534 A.D. to 1557 A.D.
- Ali Adilshah 1557 A.D. to 1580 A.D.

- Ibrahim II Adilshah 1580 A.D. to 1626 A.D.
- Mohummed Adilshah 1626 A.D. to 1655 A.D.

### **3.8 Fakri Sultanate from Khandesh**

- Malik Raja Fakri 1370 A.D. to 1399 A.D.
- Malik Nasir Fakri 1399 A.D. to 1437 A.D.
- Miran Adil Khan Fakri 1437 A.D. to 1441 A.D.
- Miran Mubarik Khan Fakri 1441 A.D. to 1457 A.D.
- Adil Khan Fakri 1457 A.D. to 1503 A.D.
- Daood Khan Fakri 1503 A.D. to 1510 A.D.
- Adil Khan II Fakri 1510 A.D. to 1520 A.D.
- Miran Mohummed Fakri 1520 A.D. to 1599 A.D.

### **3.9 Other political groups**

#### **Non Marathi Powers were ruling in Maharashtra province**

- British placed Mumbai, after surat incedence
- Portuguese established at Goa province
- Siddhi establishe them self at Murud at jajjira fort
- Kutubshahi Sultanate- Gowalkonda

### **4. Chhatrapati Shivaji recognized well-structured army and active administration.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji recognized capable civil rule with the help of well-structured army and active administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical situations in his career, but he forcefully won against every situation due to his management techniques on the battle ground. These incidents as examples are as follows:

#### **4.1. First Step towards Swarajya:**

Chatrapati Shivaji took pledge with his friends cum soldiers at rodideswar temple of lord Shiva. He was just 16 yrs old decided to make nation for Hindu people. This incidence known as Hindvi Swarajyachi Shapath. Many friends joined him to work for the nation. He established enough soldiers unit within few days. He started operation to hunt the next mission for the swarajya movement.

- That was the actual began of Shivaji's empire with the victory of Torana and Rohida fort. Both forts were under the Adilshahi sultanate.
- Shivaji decided to take over the forts because both fort were neglected by the Adilshaha.
- Near Torna there was another fort of Murumdev Chhatrapati Shivaji won that fort.
- On the fort Chhatrapati Shivaji got four drums of gold luckily.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji renovated Murumdev fort and changed the name as a Rajgad.
- Within a few days Chhatrapati Shivaji's active operations put better step towards Swarajya.

Chatrapati Shivaji started his function to create swarajya. Adilshaha asked his father Shahaji Raje Bhosale, Who was Sardar under Adilshaha. Shahaji replied, "My son is not listening, you can do as per Sultanate procedure." Adilshahi took action against Shivaji But every time he succeeds due to planning in the situation.

#### **4.2. Supe - Junner :**

According to geographical situation in the Kare Pathar Supe and Junner province was very important. Chhatrapati Shivaji wants the province with hard work. Chhatrapati Shivaji's maternal uncle was very corrupted, who always harassed common people for money.

The corruption gone on high stage in his leadership in the province. Chhatrapati Shivaji found out evidence against him and he ordered to arrest him. Chhatrapati Shivaji never seen any kind of relation in his administration. Due to same the corruption abolished 99% from his rule. Shivaji moved successfully in the movement of Supe- Junner province.<sup>5</sup>

#### **4.3 Sack of Kalyan- Bhivandi :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji attracted by Kalyan province due to the geographical importance of the same. Kalyan Bhivandi area was very useful as a harbor and very rich market. Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on Kalyan Bhivandi and gain it within a few days. Chhatrapati Shivaji established naval force from the Kalyan.

In the kalyan victory, his soldier got daughter in law of kalyan subhedar. They made stand her in front of Shivaji maharaj as a gift for him. Shivaji maharaj got very angry to soldiers and appolised to her for misbehavior by his soldiers. Shivaji called her mother and made honour. He sent her back to her home with respect.

- He was aware with the importance of naval force in the west part of India.
- He appointed Darya Sarang as a Sarkhel (Supreme of Naval Force).
- With Darya Sarang he appointed Mayanak Bhandari, Ibrahim Khan and Daulat Khan.
- After victory of Kalyan Bhvandi Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Asangaon and won Mauli fort which was the very strongest fort in Thane.

#### **4.4 The Battle of Pratapgad:**

In the 1659 Adilshah sent Afzalkhan with the army of 75000 soldiers to destroy Shivaji with his empire. He was the main soldier, warrior and minister in Adilshahi Sultanate. He was the Subhedar of Wai province. He was very powerful physically. His height was 7.3 ft. due to same he was very popular as a strong man from Adilshahi Sultanate.

Whole India was not daring to fight with Adilshahi due to Afzal Khan. Badi Begum Sahiba sent him to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji on any cost. Voluntary he decided to destroy Chhatrapati Shivaji's empire with him. He started his operation against Chhatrapati Shivaji from wai. He destroyed many temples like as Tulja Bhavani Temple. He destroyed so many villages, killed villagers to torture Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses Pantaji as a lawyer to communicate with Afzal Khan. Pantaji was very sharp minded, who done his job very nicely.
- He presented Chhatrapati Shivaji is fearing Afzal Khan and he wanted to invite him in his kingdom near Pratapgad.

- Pantaji succeed in the communication with Afzal Khan and he brought him as per the planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- During the war of Pratapgad in every letter he used word uncle or title uncle for Afzal Khan.
- He used very polite language to convince Afzal Khan. In every letter he showed himself weak in front of Afzal Khan. Both of them met in a tent at foothills of Pratapgad fort on 10<sup>th</sup> November' 1659.
- In the battle of Pratapgad, Jiva Mahale was selected by Chhatrapati Shivaji as a bodyguard during the meet with Afzal Khan.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji instructed him to pay attention only on the bodyguard of the Afzal Khan named Sayyed Banda.
- As per the instruction Jiva Mahale just concentrated on Sayyed Banda, He never involved in the encounter between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Afzal Khan.
- In the meeting with Afzal Khan he prepared himself to take defense from Afzal Khan's any attack.
- He used bullet proof jacket inside the clothes and head guard inside the crown. Both things saved his life during the encounter with Afzal Khan.
- Afzal Khan calls Shivaji to hug him. Shivaji was alert, finally khan caught Shivaji & attack with weapon khanjeer.
- Shivaji used waghnaikh & torn the stomach of Afzal Khan. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh to kill him.

Sayyed Banda attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji at the same time Jiva Mahale cut down Banda's hand from the shoulder. Jiva Mahale followed the instruction which was given by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan with full diplomatically.



He signaled his troops to start the great assault on the Adilshahi Sultanate. With minimum manpower Chhatrapati Shivaji gained big victory against Adilshahi. He killed Afzal Khan and gained lot of wealth which was the great damage to Adilshahi Sultanate.<sup>6</sup>

#### **4.5 Siege of Panhala and battle of Pavankhind:**

In 1660 Ali Adilshah sent his General Siddhi Johar to round with Chhatrapati Shivaji. Siddhi Johar besieged the Panhala fort in the mid of 1660, when Chhatrapati Shivaji on the same Fort.

Chhatrapati Shivaji withdrew from fort Panhala by cover of midnight and as he was pursued by antagonists. Chhatrapati Shivaji was running from the siege of Siddhi Johar from Panhala to Vishalgad.

- Veer Maratha Sardar Bajiprabhu Deshpande, Shambhu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji alongwith 300 soldiers from Bandal, Volunteer stay to fight in Ghodkhind (Pavankhind)
- During the battle of Ghodkhind (Pavankhind) Bajiprabhu requested Chhatrapati Shivaji to move Vishalgad with half troop of 300 soldiers.
- He personally break the battalion of 10000 soldiers of Siddhi Johar and Siddhi Masood along with the 300 soldiers in Pavankhind.
- He requested to Chhatrapati Shivaji when he reached to Vishalgad, please make three shoot of cannon to indicate he reached safely.
- As per the plan Bajiprabhu personally along with the 300 soldiers fought against Siddhi Masood.
- Maratha soldiers till 7 hours continuously with the minimum weapons. Finally Masood shot Bajiprabhu with the gun.
- There Shivaji got late due to shirke & surve were sieging to vishalgad .Chhatrapati Shivaji fought with them very bravely & moved to vishal gad.

- He made three sound of canon fire to indicate Bajiprabhu, Shivaji reached safely on the vishalgad.
- All 300 soldiers died in Pavankhind. Siddhi Johar's won against Bajiprabhu but he lost more than 3000 soldiers and more than 5000 injured in the same war against 300 soldiers.
- But indirectly that was the victory of Maratha because they saved Chhatrapati Shivaji from the soldiers of Siddhi Johar.<sup>7</sup>

#### **4.6 Battle of Umberkhind:**

Kaltalf Khan, a sardar of Shahista Khan defeated by Shivaji in the Battle of Umberkhind with few soldiers. Kaltalaf Khan was the chief Sardar and a great warrior from Mughal's. Shahiste Khan instructed him to attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji. As per the instruction Kaltalf Khan moved to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji with Rai Baghan.

Kaltalf Khan and Rai Baghan. she was a strong warrior in same era, both were reached to Umberkhind. Suddenly Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on their army with arrows. Maratha soldiers they were hided in the gap of Umberkhind.

They were continuously leaving arrows on the soldiers of Kaltalf Khan. Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji personally attack on Kaltalf Khan and arrested him. Chhatrapati Shivaji looted all the weapons, wealth, cannon and animals of the same troop. Then Chhatrapati Shivaji left him alive.

Chhatrapati Shivaji praised Rai Baghan for her bravery and offered her job as a soldier in Swarajya. The defeat of Kaltalf Khan was the great example to make war with bows and arrows. That was one of the battle of Chhatrapati Shivaji's life where Marathe soldiers used only bow and arrow in the battle.<sup>8</sup>

#### **4.7 Attack on Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, Pune:**

Aurangzeb sent his maternal uncle Shahista Khan with powerful army over 1,50,000 on request of Badibegum Sahiba, Adishahi sultanate. Shahiste Khan entered in south Deccan to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. He promised Aurangzeb to destroy Chhatrapati

Shivaji. Shahista Khan captures a lot of province and fort of Chakan near Pune. Till 3 years he gave lot of troubles to the subject of Chhatrapati Shivaji and he personally made his destination to live at Lal Mahal, Pune which was the property of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Lal Mahal where shivaji spent his childhood.<sup>9</sup>

- In the April 1663 Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made surprise attack on Shahista Khan in the Lal Mahal Pune.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to attack on the Shahiste Khan to kill him.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji attack with 300 soldiers at the midnight while a Lal Mahal had strong security of 100000 soldiers for Shahista Khan.
- He entered in Pune, he made a one drama of wedding ceremony to enter in Pune near Lal Mahal.
- During the night they made big hole to the wall of Lal Mahal and entered into the palace.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji and soldiers start to kill everyone in the palace.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made attack on the Shahiste Khan but unfortunately he saved from the attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji but he lost his three fingers.
  - Strong Security force of one lakh soldiers was not aware what is happen into the palace due to the noise of wedding ceremony band.
  - In this incident, Chhatrapati Shivaji shown best management technique to do this world's remarkable commando operation against shahistha khan.

Chhatrapati Shivaji safely moved out from the palace and reached to Rajgad. Shahiste Khan sent army to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji misplaces army due to the technique. He used few Bullocks.

He tied the burning torch to bullocks' horns and sent them to the opposite site of Rajgad in the jungle during the night. Khan's army was confused and he ran behind the bullocks in the dark. Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded in the great and risky string operation against Shahista Khan and the Mughal Empire.<sup>10</sup>

#### **4.8. Mudhol Attack:**

Mudhol was a very important territory under the Adilshahi Sultanate. Adilshah positioned Ghorpade as Sardar at Mudhol. Baji Ghorpade was the strong enemy of Shivaji and his father Shahaji. He always found in the operational issues against Shahaji Raje and Shivaji.

Shivaji decided to kill Baji Ghorpade. Baji Ghorpade belonged to Mudhol. Many from the Ghorpade family were positioned in the Mudhol. According to plan, he did a major attack on Mudhol city with few soldiers. Maratha soldiers attacked on Mudhol and the palace of Baji Ghorpade. Chhatrapati Shivaji personally killed Baji Ghorpade during the war.<sup>11</sup>

#### **4.9. Hubali Attack:**

Hubali was the very rich in financial wealth and trading from Adilshahi Sultanate. The defeat at Hubali attack made a great assault by Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshahi Sultanate. He got a lot of gains from the attack to develop his kingdom very well. Adilshah moved many merchants and trade to Hubali in the mid of 16<sup>th</sup> century.

Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Hubali with few soldiers and looted full Hubali within a day. A sack of Hubali city gave a lot of wealth, cash, and diamonds to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he used the same wealth to renovate old forts. The sacking of Hubali was a great harm to Adilshah, after the sacking many merchants, foreigners left from there permanently.<sup>12</sup>

#### **4.10. Attack on Kudal :**

Near Kudal, Kavas Khan was waiting for Baji Ghorpade but unfortunately, Chhatrapati Shivaji reached there after the defeat of Mudhol. Chhatrapati Shivaji sent a letter to Kavas Khan to leave the area immediately but he responded to him very rudely. Finally, angry Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on Kavas Khan and defeated him at night. In the Kudal war, Kavas Khan with defense force left the place immediately after defeat. From here Chhatrapati Shivaji got a lot of wealth, weapons and cannons.<sup>13</sup>

#### **4.11. War at Fonda :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj moved to Fonda fort which was the very important fort from the Adilshahi sultanate. Fonda fort was a very difficult to win by any one. But Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers won the fort fonda with very bravey. Killedar of the Fonda blocked by him. Chhatrapati Shivaji offered him deal for Swarajya, but killedar express his willing to go Adilshahi Darbar, Chhatrapati Shivaji left him with great honor for his bravery during the combat.

After Fonda campaigning Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to take Goa but Portuguese willingly sent a letter of their acceptance to Chhatrapati Shivaji's empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Malvan and looted lot of region from Adilshah. There he had seen Kurte Land in Arabian ocean. He observed the venue and ordered to officers to make there very prime fort to make naval force i.e. Sindhudurg. The main thing of this fort was Chhatrapati Shivaji used sisam for the foundation.<sup>14</sup>

#### **4.12 Pedgaon Battle:**

Pedgaon was under the rule of Mughal. Chhatrapati Shivaji fought against the pedgaon fort soldiers. He made plan to loot fort without much war operation. He succeed in the same and gain lot of wealth from the war of pedgaon. War is example to show the diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji.<sup>15</sup>

#### **4.13. Dindori :**

After the sacking of Surat city, this news reached to Aurangzeb's son Muatzam. Muatzam sent Daood Khan against Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj. Daood Khan with Iklash Khan made contest to Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji responded them with the combat. Finally, in the Dindori battle Maratha Realm got success and it's moved to reach on another peak.<sup>16</sup>

#### **4.14. Salher :**

The war of Salher was the biggest was of Marathe Empire with maximum number of human power. Chhatrapati Shivaji's Prime Minister Moropanth and Senapati Prataprao Gujar attacked on the force of Mughal and alliance with Rajput and Rohilla dynasty. In this Great War many soldiers died from both the sides. From Mughal side Ilkhas Khan got great downfall from the Chhatrapati Shivaji.

He lost his chief soldier Rao Amarsingh Chandawar. After this war Maratha power gained more than 6500 horses, 125 elephants and 6000 camels and many more wealth. The war of Salher brought another achievement in Maratha Empire with sufficient finance.<sup>17</sup>

#### **4.15.Murud - Janjira :**

The Janjira fort was known as a small black mouse in the Arabian Sea. This fort was ruled by the Siddhi dynasty. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the same fort seven times. But each and every time he was not succeeded. Every time Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj used new technique to gain Janjira because Janjira was very central as per the terrestrial position of naval force.

Chhatrapati Shivaji won Khanderi and Underi these two sea forts to make control on the operations by Siddhi at Murud Janjira. Even he sent soldiers from the Khanderi Underi fort to make attack on the Murud Janjira but he felt due to environmental issues on the sea routes.

- In one of the attack Janjira's in charge Siddhi Fateh Khan got lot of trouble due to Maratha naval force.
- Siddhi sent many applications to Adilshah sultanate and Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb to save him from Chhatrapati Shivaji. But he didn't succeeds.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won all the provinces which were under the Murud janjira fort. Chhatrapati Shivaji won remaining total seven forts of Siddhi.
- He offered him strong compensation against Janjira and higher designation in Swarajya instead of Janjira fort.
- When succeeded demands Janjira against the compensation Siddhi Fateh Khan agreed for the same.

Succeeded thought now definite this strong fort will get to Maratha Empire. But Fateh Khan's high-ranking soldiers (Senapati's) Siddhi Sanmool, Siddhi Kasim and Siddhi Khairiyat, they blocked him and throw into the custody. They decided to fight with succeeded

till their end. They also arrested Fateh Khan Siddhi Sanmool declared himself as a Chief Siddhi. Finally succeeded returned from the Janjira. Fort Murud Janjira was the incomplete dream of Chhatrapati Shivaji.<sup>18</sup>

#### **4.16. The Sack of Surat city :**

Surat city was the financial capital City of Mughal Empire. Mughal merchants located there for few years for trading. Britishers established East India Company in Surat city with proper permission of that times Mughal Badshah Shahajahan. Many foreign merchants established their centers in Surat city. Surat city also known as the beared of Aurangjeb.

Badshah appointed Inayat Khan as a Kotawal and Superintendent of surat. Inayat Khan was very corrupted officer always made many corruptions in surat.

Examples:

1. On paper he shown to Badshah 9000 soldiers was guarding Surat city. On the other hand, there were only 1000 soldiers. Inayat Khan used 8000 soldiers' salary for his personal expenses.
  2. Many merchants unofficially hided their wealth in secret godown to save the tax of Mughal. Inayat Khan was aware with the same but he took commission against merchants action.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's secret spies found all the information regarding Inayat Khan and black money as well as wealth of Surat.
  - Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama to move Daulatabad but suddenly he turned to Surat. Till 3 days marathe were looting surat city.
  - Chhatrapati Shivaji got lot of wealth from the loot.
  - Inayat Khan sent his lawyer to speak with Chhatrapati Shivaji for settlement. Lawyer cheated and made unsuccessful attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji due to same all soldiers from Maratha start to kill Mughal soldiers very rudely.
  - Finally, Inayat Khan underground from the Surat. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji easily reached every destination. Chhatrapati Shivaji took force of 4000 soldiers.

- These were enough to loot Surat. But he never touched any religious place outside missionary place or any common people's houses during the campaigning.
- He left few rich merchants who were famous for charity. Marathi soldiers got angry and wounded or arrested soldiers of Mughal. Surat campaigning done lot of loss of Mughals.
- Shivaji's this action against Mughal Aurangzeb took very personally. He decided to kill Shivaji with his empire.<sup>19</sup>

#### **4.17 Treaty of Purander :**

##### **(Between Chhatrapati Shivaji and Mirza Raje Jai Singh –Mughal):**

Aurangzeb angered due to Surat incident by Shivaji. He sent Mirza Jaisingh and Diler Khan to defeat Shivaji. Mirza Jaisingh was the king of Jaipur. He was the true follower of Mughal. Diller Khan and Mirza attacked on Purander fort. Among the all forts Purander was very important as well as biggest in size with few sub forts. Purander fort seiged by Diller Khan and start operation to win the fort. Murarbaji Deshpande was the killedar on the fort.

He fought very bravely with Mughal. Diller Khan tried his level but Murarbaji defended his attack with limited man force and resources. Diller Khan used his special cannon force or artillery for attack. After few days the one side of Purander crushed by Diller Khan's artillery. Maratha killedar Murarbaji made attack on Diller Khan's force. In the war Murarbaji killed by Diller Khan.

Many Maratha soldiers killed in Purander war and he blocked more than 50000 people on the Purander fort. Finally, Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to surrender, to save block people. Mirza Jaisingh invited Chhatrapati Shivaji for the treaty of Purander. The treaty of Purander was the biggest chapter of the Chhatrapati Shivaji 's biography on the battle ground.

##### **According to treaty, Chhatrapati Shivaji agreed following points.**

1. To give 23 forts for Mughal territories.
2. To gave 4,00,000/- hones province for Badshah Aurangzeb.
3. To promise about the duty of Mughal's treaty.



4. To join service of Mughal on salary basis.
5. To send his son Sambhaji as a Mansabdar.
6. To visit Agra Darbar for the 50<sup>th</sup> birth anniversary of Badshah Aurangzeb.

Mughal's army made remarkable gains and captured Purander fort. Mirza forced Chhatrapati Shivaji to come to terms with Mughal rather than loss of men. Aurangzeb got angry due to treaty of Purander by Jaisingh because he wanted to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji.<sup>20</sup>

#### **4.18 Escape from the custody of Aurangzeb, Agra:**

According to treaty of Purander Chhatrapati Shivaji moved towards Agra with elder son Sambhaji to meet Aurangzeb Badshah. In the Mughal court, Mughal ministers insulted Chhatrapati Shivaji many times due to instructions of Badshah. Aurangzeb stood him in a last line of Durbar behind the Raja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur. Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry due to same. Maharaja Jaswant Singh of Jodhpur many times defeated by Maratha soldiers in north Maharashtra.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji spoke loudly and refused all the gifts offered by Aurangzeb.
- He shouted Aurangzeb regarding his insult by Mughal.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji shown back to Badshah and left Darbar without permission.
- First time in the history of Mughal from the founder Babur till Aurangzeb, Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the persons who broke protocol of Mughal and showed Badshah back and insulted in durbar.
- Aurangzeb got very angry due to Chhatrapati Shivaji's behavior and sent Faulad Khan Siddhi, Kotwal of Agra city to arrest Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Aurangzeb wanted to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji, But Jaisingh already sent few letters for Chhatrapati Shivaji's security.

- Second thing Chhatrapati Shivaji got popularity in whole India due to court action because at the time of court incident many number of kings from various part of India and Afghanistan presented in the court.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama of illness and give application to Aurangzeb to send his soldiers, animals and ministers back to the Maharashtra. Aurangzeb happily approved his application.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji start to distribute and one day he escapes himself from the sweets box.
- Aurangzeb got angry on his ministry and especially on the security in charge Faulad Khan Siddhi.
- He sent many troops to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji towards south but Chhatrapati Shivaji ran opposite way in the north to Mathura.

He spent there few days and he left Sambhaji there, he changed his get up and reached to Rajgad after one month. He declared Sambhaji died during the encounter and he done ritual of Sambhaji. Aurangzeb got news Chhatrapati Shivaji reached in his kingdom but he lost his son.

Aurangzeb stops his search movements then Chhatrapati Shivaji brought Sambhaji from Mathura to Rajgad. Aurangzeb surprised due to the management technique of the Chhatrapati Shivaji. He gave example of Chhatrapati Shivaji diplomacy in front of his ministry.<sup>22</sup>

#### **4.19. Coronation Of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Policy with British-foreigner/ others:**

The coronation of Shivaji Maharaj was a defining moment occasion in the past of Maharashtra. After a long pause of overseas rule, Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj had achieved to sculpt out a Hindu empire in an Islamic India.

Those were concerned times. The foreign rulers always showed religious conceit towards their hindu subjects. Justice was never even and lawlessness was rampant. Even their royal

courts produced rival factions, with the Irani (Persian) / Turani (Central Asian) stock getting precedence over the indigenous Hindustani. Their Hindu fief holders were more interested in retaining their estates and turned a blind eye to the fanaticism of their masters. Hence there was a general discontent amongst the populace albeit muted. However, people secretly desired a liberator. That was when Chatrapati Shivaji maharaj arrived on the scene.

Such was the individual charisma and persuasiveness of the raja, that his every follower identified with his cause and joined him in large numbers. He gave them a hope to cling on to and a dream to cherish.

Eventually, it took Shivaji almost three decades to translate his dream into reality. His kingdom was duly named 'swarajya' or self-rule. Though popularly known as Hindavi swarajya, it wasn't just a swarajya for the hindus but a swarajya for all those who considered themselves to be the sons of the soil (sons of hind - hindustan) .

According to the historian Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Shivajis greatness lay not in his creation of a kingdom, but in the circumstances in which he created it (..... from the survey of the conditions amidst which he rose to sovereignty). Shivajis swarajya was accomplished amidst extreme adversities.

This was something nobody had envisaged. After decades of enslavement, the most fierce of warriors had turned benign and resigned to their fate of subservience . This remained the case until the advent of Shivaji.

He moved them up from their slumber and ignited in them the spark of freedom. After almost three and a half centuries of a foreign rule (of the Afghans , the Mughals or the Sultans of Persian descent), finally the people had a king who had risen from their own routine.

- To achieve his goal Shivaji had to tackle not one but two formidable empires.
- The Adilshahi Sultanate of the south and the mighty Mughal Badshahi of the north (not to mention irritations from the Europeans).

- It was no mean achievement by Shivaji.
- He was tremendously constrained in terms of resources and manpower.
- But nevertheless he succeeded in his quest by sheer grit, a brilliant acumen, a daring approach and an endurance of spirit.
- As the adage goes, that luck favours the brave, mother destiny too showered her gracious fortune on this entrepreneurial son of her.
- Shivajis courage rewarded with some early successes and his ambitions soared new heights.
- But one of Shivajis great qualities was, while his head always looked up to the sky, his feet were always firmly entrenched on the ground.

Shivaji was undoubtedly a very courageous person, but his courage was never impaired by recklessness but rather embellished by caution. Like a seasoned general, he knew exactly when to attack and when to retreat. He was extremely circumspect while fighting the enemy . He did so with extreme cunning , a knowledge of not just his own strengths and weaknesses but also that of his enemy. Something which he acquired through his resourceful spy network.

Hence more than often the place and time of his battles were his own choosing , something which gave him an distinct edge over the enemy. Thus, Shivaji always proved to be a step ahead of his rivals. Starting as a teenaged leader of a band of young Mavales (inhabitants of the Maval region around Pune), Shivaji was quick to comprehend the geographical intricacies of Sahyadri terrain .

He used these mountains virtually as his armour while battling some very daunting foes. Lightning in his movements he swept down on his unsuspecting enemy and before the latter could react, disappeared into the darkness of the night or back into the thickly vegetated

camouflage of the hills. Thus the enemy despite the colossal size of their armies and their great wealth, soon found themselves helpless against the brilliance of Shivajis strategems.

Shivaji practised the Kautilya neeti of Chanakya, whereby the end was more important than the means. Afterall his enemy was powerful and crafty and it was more often necessary for Shivaji to match deceit with cunning. He never made any pretentions of chivalry or magnanimity towards the enemy , (which history repeatedly shows has led many a great warrior to their peril) and crushed his enemies with ruthlessness. Thus, even the veteran generals like the Goliathic Afzal Khan and powerful Shaista Khan found it difficult to match Shivaji in terms of guile and they soon found themselves at their wits end.

- Shivaji was a born leader of men.
- He inspired loyalty in his soldiers to such an extent that many a gallant knight like Tanaji Malusare, Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Prataprao Gujar, Baji Pasalkar ..... readily sacrificed themselves at the altar whenever the need so arose.
- In fact no era ever witnessed such a regularity of martyrdom as during Shivajis time.
- Shivaji was even magnanimous in allowing the tomb of his arch foe, Afzal Khan to be built at the site where he was killed.
- Never did Shivaji ever raze down a mosque in victory nor allowed anyone to desecrate the holy Koran during his raids.
- He disallowed defilement of womenfolk even from the enemy camp.
- He had issued strict warnings to his men to refrain from such acts and meted out the strictest punishment to those found guilty of breaking these cardinal rules.
- This fact has been acknowledged even by the mughal chronicler Khafi Khan, one of Shivajis severest critics.

- Moreover, Shivaji freely employed muslims in his army at various positions .

There are examples of them reaching high positions viz. Noor Beg, Haider Ali Kohari, Daulat Khan, Ibrahim Khan ...just to name a few. But at the same time Shivaji never hesitated to take up cudgels for his hindu brethren. His bold letter chastising mughal emperor Aurangzeb for the oppression of the hindus is quite well known. Hence, It wasn't a war between Hindus and the Muslims as such, but more of a war between the aborigine and the oppressive invader.

Shivaji began his quest with a small hereditary fief, but increased it tenfold by capturing a large region that stretched from Ghats bordering Pune to coastal plains of the Konkan. Hence, it became even more imperative that the Marathas declare their own king to rule this vast land.

Eventually a pandit from Kashi by the name of Gaga Bhat suggested that the Rajyabhishek of Shivaji take place and Shivaji be crowned the king of kings , the Chhatrapati. The coronation ceremony was thus conducted on 6th June, 1674, on the fort Raigad amidst great pomp and splendor.

The English envoy Henry Oxinden who witnessed the ceremony writes, '... This day, the Raja, according to the hindu custom was weighed in gold and poised about sixteen pagodas which money together with one hundred thousand more, is to be distributed after his coronation onto the Brahmins who in great number are flocked hither from all the adjacent countries...'.

The Jedhe Chronicle mentions '...on 30th May 1674, Shivaji was invested with the holy thread and he married again according to the Vedic mantras'.

Records also mention the presence of the heir apparent Sambhaji with Shivaji's queens, his mother Jijabai amongst the many royal attendees, dignitaries and soldiers. There were several elephants and horses present on the fort as observed by Oxinden.

Sabhasad mentions ' A golden throne weighing thirty two mounds was made and inlaid with the choicest and the most precious jewels of nine kinds procured from the treasury..... (Chhatrapati) ascended the throne.'

Note:

- The throne was designed by one Ramaji Datto Chitre of Kolhapur. Shivaji's court at the time of his coronation has been described as-
- Shivaji arrived in the court (wearing gold tota around the suruwar around the legs, jewellery around the neck a kavda necklace-over the angarkhaa, kambarpatta,...),
- He held in his right hand wielding a golden bow and his left hand held a golden Vishnu idol, Vishnu Idol –
- (the king symbolises the incarnation of Vishnu on earth).
- The ashta pradhans (Moropant Pingale held a gold kalash with perforations, Hambirao Mohite held a silver kalash, etc) flanked the throne.
- On the right side stood Balaji Avji Chitnis and on the left side stood Nilopant Farasvis. Madari Mehtar (who was given the title Takht Firosh, caretaker of the throne).
- One sardar Vishwasrao Gaikwad held Bhavani the bejewelled sword of the king.
- The men around the throne wielded the royal sceptres-insignias (gold chavri, morchel, gold spear with a weighing scale symbolising even justice and fair commerce, gold spear with fish head symbolising control over seas, gold spears with horse head symbolising a powerful cavalry).
- Gagabhat held the royal umbrella over the king..... - Shivcharitrakathan by Shivshaahir Babasaheb Purandare.
- Shivaji struck his own coins and inaugurated a new era called Rajyashaka.
- Also the fort Raigad was declared the new capital of the kingdom.

- A blueprint on the proposed administration of the kingdom was drawn out.
- It executed by Ranganath Pandit and was called the Rajyavyavaharkosh.
- But a tragedy struck Shivaji, when he lost his mother Jijabai hardly within a months' time after the coronation.
- Shivaji considered it a bad omen and re conducted the coronation ceremony this time as per tantric traditions.
- The ceremony was conducted by one Nischalpurī Gosavi.
- This ceremony was however a very simple affair and lasted just for a day.

Shivaji didn't rest on his laurels and conducted several successful incursions in the south (northern Karnataka and Ginjee in Tamil Nadu) which brought him more territory, wealth and glory.

Shivaji could have achieved much more if the jaws of death hadn't snatched his eventful life. Shivaji fell ill and breathed his last on 3rd April 1680, almost six years after his coronation. He was just 53. Shivaji left behind a legacy. A legacy which empowered the future generations of the Marathas, providing them with a self belief that propelled them to rise as major force in the political scene of a greater India.

After the escape from Agra Chhatrapati Shivaji used strong policy against Mughal and other sultanates. He captured his forts again which lost by him in the treaty of Purander.

### **Other Enemies:**

On 6<sup>th</sup> June 1674 Shivaji declared himself title of Chhatrapati with the coronation at Raigad Fort. He stood against of British, Portuguese & Siddhi.

Pataprao Gujar made big mistake in the incident of Behelol Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji took strong action by the letter. Before the coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji, he was on



the campaigning to kill Behelol Khan. He personally live arrested Behelol Khan but he relief him again instead of huge compensation from him.

He took promise to not return in Swarajya again. Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry due to same and sent him a letter to bring head of Behelol Khan otherwise don't show your face to me. Prataprao loose his patience and attack on Behelol Khan's army of 25,000 soldiers with just 6 soldiers. Prataprao died with 6 soldiers in the fighting against the 25,000 soldiers. These seven soldiers along with parap rao gujar known as (mad soldiers : because they were mad for the nation & Chhatrapati shivaji) vede saat veer.

Their name as follows:<sup>23</sup>

1. Visaji Ballal
2. Dipoji Rautrao
3. Viththal Pilaji Atre
4. Krushnaji Bhaskar
5. Siddhi Hilal
6. Vithoji Shinde
7. Senapati himself Pratap Rao Gujar

#### **4.20 Sack of Surat, second time:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to sack the Surat city again. After the first attack on the Surat Aurangzeb meant a very high compound wall around the city to save Surat from Chhatrapati Shivaji. This time purposely Chhatrapati Shivaji attacks during the Diwali festival because in this festival a trading of gold is always on the peak. Kotwal of Surat city was not alert at the same time. Chhatrapati Shivaji attack very forcefully, his soldiers broke the main door of city and entered in the same.

British officer Strinsham Master was not agreed to give any fund to complete Chhatrapati Shivaji's demand. On the other hand Dutch, French, Portuguese used complete non alignment against Chhatrapati Shivaji and rest of the trade merchants. They paid amount as per the Chhatrapati Shivaji's demand from them. But a Master started firing on the Chhatrapati Shivaji's soldiers.

Chhatrapati Shivaji's soldiers responded him very smoothly. Turkey and Irani they were also started battle with Chhatrapati Shivaji but they defeated by him. Chhatrapati Shivaji looted more than One Crore rupees from the Surat. Chhatrapati Shivaji's second loot of Surat was

not beneficiary like first. But he got lot of experience and sufficient money to make his kingdom very safe. <sup>24</sup>

#### **4.21 Successful campaign in Karnataka and south:**

- After the coronation ceremony, Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to spread his empire in south.
- As per the plan he moved to Karnatak there he defeated his enemy and gained many forts and province. Chhatrapati Shivaji had done major loss of Vijapur.
- Kutubshah Badshah from Gowalkonda welcomed Chhatrapati Shivaji in his kingdom Gowalkonda.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji signed many treaties with Kutubshah regarding trade and peaceful relations.
- Kutubshah accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji as a supreme king in south part of India. Chhatrapati Shivaji spread his empire till Jinji, Tanjavar (Today's Tamilnadu).
- Near Tanjavar Chhatrapati Shivaji's step brother Yekoji or Vyankojiraje attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated him easily.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji sent him letter as a biggest brother and demanded his share in Tanjavar.
- Finally Yekoji left Chhatrapati Shivaji's share and signed treaty and promised to help.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji spread his empire near from Surat, Thane, Karwar, Jinji till Tanjavar.
- All sultanates from south accepted Chhatrapati Shivaji as a supreme king of South. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji raised as an option for a Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb. <sup>25</sup>

#### **5. Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration and discipline:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's management in the stream of military was under discipline. With the stout forces and the management techniques, he beats every situation easily. Major portion of Chhatrapati Shivaji's on the Battle ground are : <sup>26</sup>

### **5.1 Army:**

Army: Chhatrapati Shivaji's military empire was based on army. Shivaji had army of 2 lac Mavala soldiers. Shivaji always used his army force against enemies.

Horse soldiers: There were two types in the horse group of Chhatrapati Shivaji's military force. First : Bargir second : Shiledar

### **5.2 Navy:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj was the founder of Indian Navy. He was the first Asian king who found navy in Defense. Chhatrapati Shivaji established his monopoly on Arabians Sea due to his sturdy naval force in the west part of India. He was the first king who established his kingdom in the sea.

He built sea fort like Sindhudurga to keep control on foreign affairs with India by sea-roots. Chhatrapati Shivaji made well discipline army and naval force which based on dedication and commitment.

These army and naval force were result oriented. Chhatrapati Shivaji used successful policy in his campaigning to build strong nation

- Chhatrapati Shivaji's sea forts were central to his empire naval force empire. These forts are very important source of information about his rule on the sea.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's policy to make very strong naval force in the west part of India praised by many kings in India.
- He controlled on the all type of trade of international markets.
- First time he introduces the importance of sea and the use of harbor to the world.

- He built many harbors and forts in the Arabian Sea and built a very strong and positional naval force in the Arabian Sea.

**The important sea forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji's naval force are as follows :**

<b>Fort</b>	<b>Type of fort</b>	<b>Situated at</b>
Arnala	Sea fort	Thane
Ghodbunder	Sea Shore fort	Thane
Durgadi	Jungle fort	Thane
Thal	Sea Fort	District Raigad
Revdanda	Sea Shore fort	District Raigad
Korlai	Sea Shore fort	District Raigad
Samrajyagad	Sea Shore fort	District Raigad
Khanderi	Sea fort	District Raigad
Underi	Sea fort	District Raigad
Kulaba	Sea fort	District Raigad
Kasa	Sea fort	District Raigad
Sarjekot	Sea fort	District Raigad
Himmatgad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Goagad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Fattehdurg	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Kanakdurg	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Kanakdurg Vijaygad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Jaygad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Ratnagiri	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Purnagad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Aambolgad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Yashwantgad	Sea Shore fort	District Ratnagiri
Vijaydurga	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Devgad	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Sarjekot	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Rajkot	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Padmagad	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Nivati	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga

Yashwantgad	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Talkonkan	Sea Shore fort	District Sindhudurga
Sindhudurga	Sea fort	District Sindhudurga

### **5.3 Forts (with authority, responsibility and discipline):**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's fort were on the hill point. That was very safe place for admin.

No one had habit from enemies of Shivaji's to fight in the mountain vision. For e.g. Adilshah, Nizamshah, Mughal, British, etc.

Area about the fort was full with forest and highly hills, due to same the way towards fort was very dangerous to enemies of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

#### **Authority, Responsibility and Discipline:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji personally focused on the authority, responsibility and discipline in his administration. When he assigned any authority to any soldier with authority directly he was giving responsibility and discipline belongs to same.

#### **a.Unity of command and direction :**

A very important key in management during the war is unity of command. Because when one order is given by so many authorities that work always suffer. In Swarajya all the ministers, soldiers follow the order of the king.

They used only one statement i.e. order should be from the king only. Chhatrapati Shivaji made discipline in unity of command.

- Unity of direction means one head one plan.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used one head one plan technique during the war and battle campaigning.
- He always divided his army into two groups and each group followed their order of the Chief.
- This system followed by the same in every group and sub group.
- This unity of direction is also known as Ganimi Kawa.

#### **b.Sub - Ordination of interest :**

Subordination of interest states organization first employees second. If organization succeeds then employees also succeed. The military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji always fought for the nation not for the king.

All the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji military always gave preference to the nation, Swarajya and second their family. That was the main power of his victory and success. All the mavale Sardar were totally devoted their self for the nation and king .

### **c. Remuneration :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji always released soldiers from their family burden before the campaign against the enemy.

1. He paid 4 month's salary in advance.
2. He was not planning any kind of campaigning and string operation against the enemy to make their soldiers free for the cultivation work on their farms.
3. He started pension plan for death soldier's family.
4. He paid attractive and sufficient salary to his minister and soldiers as per their designation, responsibility and workload.
5. He used flexible policy to his soldiers. He always gave preference to his soldiers needs and primary requirements. Due to same soldiers always paid full attention to the duty as a warrior.

### **d. Due to same soldiers paid full attention on the official and campaigning work.**

Prime Minister (Peshva)	15,000/- Yearly in hone
Amatya (Mujumdar)	12,000/- Yearly in hone
Secretary (Suranis)	10,000/- Yearly in hone
Sumant (Dabir)	10,000/- Yearly in hone
Senapati (Sarnobat)	10,000/- Yearly in hone
Panditrao (Danadhyaksha)	10,000/- Yearly in hone
Mantri (Vaknis)	10,000/- Yearly in hone
Jumledar	500/- Monthly in hone

Mujumdar	500/- Monthly in hone
Karbhari	500/- Monthly in hone
Jamenis Hajari	500/- Monthly in hone
Army Jumledar	100/- Monthly in hone

**e. Centralization :**

According to Henry Feyole the success of any organization is depends on the centralization of all authorities. Chhatrapati Shivaji divided their work into the ministry but there was a procedure to appeal against their decision to Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Chhatrapati Shivaji divided their administration into four parts which also known as WADA. These WADA made Chhatrapati Shivaji's management work very smoothly to function. The centralization of his kingdom was the great success of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Examples :

1<sup>st</sup> stage Grampanchayat, Mahaldar, Subhedar.

2<sup>nd</sup> stage Ministers.

3<sup>rd</sup> stage (High stage) Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Supreme stage Jijabai Bhosale (Mother of Shivaji).

**f. Equity :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used equity in his military. He always gave priority to employees work. Employees got promotion on their work quality. Chhatrapati Shivaji always follows unity in diversity. Chhatrapati Shivaji never involved any blood relation in their ministry.

**g. Few important forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji's empire are as follows : <sup>27</sup>**

Sr.	Fort	Taluka / Tahasil (present)	District (present,in Maharashtra)
01	Pandavgad	Panvel	Raigad
02	Prabalgad	Panvel	Raigad
03	Karnala	Panvel	Raigad

04	Sarjekot	Alibaug	Raigad
04	Ramdarne	Alibaug	Raigad
05	Sarasgad	Sudhagad	Raigad
06	Sudhagad	Sudhagad	Raigad
07	Raigad	Mahad	Raigad
08	Lingana	Mahad	Raigad
09	Songad	Mahad	Raigad
10	Chambhargad	Mahad	Raigad
11	Himmatgad	Mandangad	Ratnagiri
12	Mandangad	Mandangad	Ratnagiri
13	Palgad	Dapoli	Ratnagiri
14	Mahipatgad	Khed	Ratnagiri
15	Anjanvel	Guhagar	Ratnagiri
16	Vijaygad	Guhagar	Ratnagiri
17	Aambolgad	Rajapur	Ratnagiri
18	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri	Ratnagiri
19	Nivati	Vengurle	Sindhudurga
20	Yashwantgad	Vengurle	Sindhudurga
21	Kharepatan	Kankavali	Sindhudurga
22	Songad	Kudal	Sindhudurga
23	Masantoshgad	Kudal	Sindhudurga
24	Hanumantgad	Dodamarg	Sindhudurga
25	Sindola	Junnar	Pune



26	Junnar	Junnar	Pune
27	Nimgiri	Junnar	Pune
28	Shivneri	Junnar	Pune
29	Narayangad	Junnar	Pune
30	Chakan	Khed	Pune
31	Rajmachi	Maval	Pune
32	Lohagad	Maval	Pune
33	Tikona	Maval	Pune
34	Sinhagad	Haveli	Pune
35	Purander	Purander	Pune
36	Vajragad	Purander	Pune
37	Torana	Velhe	Pune
38	Rajgad	Velhe	Pune
39	Rohida	Bhor	Pune
40	Pandavgad	Wai	Satara
41	Chandangad	Wai	Satara
42	Vandangad	Wai	Satara
43	Bhushangad	Khatav	Satara
44	Pratapgad	Mahabaleshwar	Satara
45	Sajjangad	Satara	Satara
46	Ajinkyatara	Satara	Satara
47	Sadashivgad	Karhad	Satara
48	Machchhindragad	Walwa	Sangali

49	Bhupalgad	Khanapur	Sangali
50	Vishalgad	Panhala	Kolhapur
51	Panhala	Panhala	Kolhapur
52	Mudagad	Panhala	Kolhapur
53	Gagangad	Bavada	Kolhapur

## 6. Detailed achievement calendar of Chhatrapati Shivaji (From his birth to death):

List & description of events from shivaji's life from his birth to death. Always inspire others.<sup>28</sup>

### Year 1630 A.D.

- Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji 1630, February 19<sup>th</sup>  
at Shivneri fort mother named  
him Shivaji.
- Shortage – During the shortage 1630 to 1631  
Chhatrapati Shivaji was very  
active child.
- Shahajahan stayed Gurhanpur 1630 to 1632
- Pune burned by Murar Jagdev 1630

### Year 1631 A.D. to 1640 A.D.

- Murthyja coronation 1631
- March Defeat of Nizamshahi 1633, June 17<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji at Pune Lal Mahal 1637  
Shahaji decided to send Chhatrapati  
Shivaji alongwith his queen Jijabai  
To hold rule of his Jahagir at Pune.

- Shahaji got Bangalore Jahagir by Adilshahi. He situated himself in The Bangalore city alongwith second wife Tukabai and son Sambhaji. 1639
- Mudhoji got Fultan city for Jahagir 1640
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's wedding with Saibai at Lal Mahal in the age of 10 years 1640, May 14<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1641 A.D. to 1646 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji visited Bangalore To meet Shahajiraje and Adilshahi Darbar. 1641 to 1642
- Mudhoji's misbehavior against Chhatrapati Shivaji. 1644
- Chhatrapati Shivaji punished Patil of Ranza village for offence of rape 1645, January 28<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's pledge at Rohideshwar to establish own Kingdom (Swarajya) for hindus. 1645, April 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Won Rohida fort 1645
- Chhatrapati Shivaji Won Torna Fort 1646

#### **Year 1647 A.D. to 1650 A.D.**

- Death of Dadoji Konddev 1647, March
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kondhana 1647
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won purander 1648, October
- Defeat of Fateh Khan by Chhatrapati Shivaji 1648, after October

- Shahajiraje arrested by Adilshahi Sultanate 1648, July
- Discharge of Shahajiraje from custody of Adilshahi Sultanate due to diplomacy of Jijabai and Shivajiraje. Chhatrapati Shivaji put pressure on Adilshah by Mughal Badshah Shahajahan 1649, May 14<sup>th</sup>
- Birth of Sakhubai Chhatrapati Shivaji's daughter 1650

#### **Year 1651 A.D. to 1656 A.D.**

- Purification rituals of Bajaji Nimbalkar 1651 to 1652
- Marriage of Sakhubai 1655
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Jawali 1656, January 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Chandrarao More 1656, August 27<sup>th</sup>  
He killed all the sons of Chandrarao at Jawali.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Supe 1656, September

#### **Year 1657 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji marriage with Putalabai 1657, April 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Junner 1657, April 30<sup>th</sup>
- Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji's elder son Sambhaji 1657, May 14<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kalyan Bhivandi 1657, October 24<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1659 A.D.**

- Afzal Khan moved from Vijapur to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji on behalf of Adilshahi Sultanate 1659
- Chhatrapati Shivaji invited Kanhoji Jedhe 1659
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgad 1659

from Rajgad fort.

- Death of Saibai due to illness 1659
- Afzal Khan reached to Wai 1659, September 30<sup>th</sup>
- Afzal Khan sent his lawyer Krishnaji Bhaskar to Chhatrapati Shivaji 1659, October
- Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and won battle against Adilshahi Sultanate, gained lot of wealth from the same war at Pratapgad 1659, November 10<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Panhala. 1659, November 20<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1660 A.D.**

- Panhala siege by Siddhi Johar, who ordered by Badi Begum Saheba from Adilshahi Sultanate Siddhi Johar was the killedar at Karnul. 1660, March 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Shahiste Khan reached to Pune. 1660, May 9<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji released himself from the siege of Siddhi Johar. 1660, July 12<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Baji Prabhu along with 300 soldiers at Pavankhind. He fought with the army of 10000 soldiers at Pavankhind. 1660, July 13<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1661 A.D.**

- Meet of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Shahajiraje 1661 to 1662
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle against Kaltalf Khan at Umberkhind Known as 1661, February 2<sup>nd</sup>

Umberkhindichi Ladhai.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji sacked Rajapur and Destroyed workshop, factory of British. British moved to Surat and Mumbai to establish new trade centers. 1661, March
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Shrungarpur, Sangmeshwar 1661, April 29<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's settlement with Vijapur 1661, May
- Chhatrapati Shivaji established statue of Bhavani mata at Pratapgad 1661, July

**Year 1663 A.D. to 1664 A.D.**

- Attack on Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal. Pune By Shivaji. 1663, April 5<sup>th</sup>
- Siege of Kondhana by Jaswant Singh. He defeated by Maratha soldiers. 1663, December
- Attack on Surat by Chhatrapati Shivaji He looted lot of gains. 1664, January 6<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Shahajiraje. He died due to accident by horse at jungle. 1664, January 23<sup>rd</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Jaswant Singh who sieged at Kondhana. 1664, May 28<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji attack on Mudhol and killed Baji Ghorapade. 1664, October

- Chhatrapati Shivaji put foundation stone of Sindhudurg. 1664, November 15<sup>th</sup>

### **Year 1665 A.D.**

- Suvarna tula of Mother Jijabai and Minister Sonopant Dabir 1665, January 6<sup>th</sup>
- Mirzaraje Jaysingh reached to Gurhanpur with Diller Khan, both were sent by Aurangzeb to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. 1665, January 19<sup>th</sup>
- Mirza reached at Aurangabad city 1665, February 10<sup>th</sup>
- Loot of Savarnur 1665, February 19<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Raigad 1665, March
- Mirzaraje reached to Pune 1665, March 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Jaswant Singh moved to Delhi 1665, March 7<sup>th</sup>
- Diller Khan reached near Purander He made all the set to war against Maratha 1665, March 31<sup>st</sup>
- Diller Khan won sub fort of Purander Rudramal Many maratha soldiers died in the huge war at Purander fort. 1665, April 14<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji sent his lawyer Raghunath Panth to talk with Mirzaraje Jaysingh regarding treaty. 1665, May 18<sup>th</sup>
- Treaty of Purander between Chhatrapati Shivaji 1665, June 11<sup>th</sup>

and Mirzaraje jaysingh on behalf of Mughal empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji gave his 23 forts and 4 lakh honas province.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji hand over Kondhana to Mughals as per treaty. 1665, June 14<sup>th</sup>
- Sambhajiraje at Mirzaraje Jaysingh's custody to follow treaty. 1665, June 17<sup>th</sup>
- Mughal war in the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji against Adilshah. 1665, September 30<sup>th</sup>
- Defeat of Mughal by Adilshahi Sulatanate due to Chhatrapati Shivaji's diplomacy. 1665, December 24<sup>th</sup>

**Year 1666 A.D.**

- Defeat at Panhalgad 1666, January 11<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Shahajahan 1666, January 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Agra on an Invitation of birth anniversary of Mughal Badshah Aurangzeb. 1666, March 5<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Agra Munshi from Mughal recieved him. Shivaji got angry due to unfaithful treatment. 1666, May 11<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji in the court of Aurangzeb, he refused his gift. Due to insulting treatment. Aurangzeb angered, he kept Chhatrapati Shivaji in a custody at Agra fort. 1666, May 12<sup>th</sup>



- Chhatrapati Shivaji discharged himself from the custody of Aurangzeb by sweet boxes. 1666, August 16<sup>th</sup>
- Ram Singh, son of Jaysingh suspended by Aurangzeb. 1666, September 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Raje reached to Rajgad. 1666
- Raje reached Rajgad along with Sambhaji. 1666, November 20<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1667 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated at siege of Rangane. 1667, May
- Death of Mirzaraje Jaysingh. 1667, July
- Aurangzeb converted Netaji Palkar in Islam and named Mohummed Kuli Khan. 1667, March 27<sup>th</sup>
- Treaty with Mughal. 1667, April 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Aurangzeb released Raghunath Panth and Tryambak Panth. 1667, April 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Sambhajiraje meet Shehejada Mohodzam 1667, October 27<sup>th</sup>
- Visit at Bardesh. 1667, November 9<sup>th</sup>
- Treaty with Portuguese. 1667, November 26<sup>th</sup>

#### **Year 1668 A.D. to 1669 A.D.**

- Goa attack plan 1668, October Renovation of Temple of Saptkoteshwar. 1668, October 13<sup>th</sup>

- Aurangzeb destroyed a big temple of Kashi  
September. Vishweshwar at Kashi 1669, August to

### **Year 1670 A.D.**

- Janjira war – Chhatrapati Shivaji tried  
to take over the fort but never succeed. 1670, November
- Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Kondhana by  
Tanaji Malusare and death of Tanaji Malusare.  
Killedar Udaybhan Rathod killed by Shelar Mama 1670, February 4<sup>th</sup>
- Birth of Chhatrapati Shivaji's second son Rajaram 1670, February 14<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Purander 1670, March 8<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Kalyan again 1670, March 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Lohgad 1670, May
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Hindola 1670, June
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Mahuli fort 1670, June 16<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Karnala fort 1670, June 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Rohida fort 1670, June 24<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat second time 1670, October 4<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle of Dindori 1670, October 17<sup>th</sup>
- Raje looted Karanja 1670, November

**Year 1671 A.D. to 1672 A.D.**

- Meet with Sambhajiraje regarding administration 1671, January
- Diller Khan siege at Salher 1671, June
- Diller Khan looted Pune 1672, January 13<sup>th</sup>
- War at Salher 1672, February
- Chhatrapati Shivaji meet Samarth Ramdas Swami 1672, August

**Year 1673 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Panhala again 1673, March 6<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgad 1673, March 9<sup>th</sup>
- Panhala 1673, March 16<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won battle of Ummbhrani 1673, April 15<sup>th</sup>
- Sarnobat Prataprao Gujar looted Hubali city  
Shivaji got lot of wealth. 1673, April 16<sup>th</sup>
- Niclals meet Sambhajiraje 1673, May 24<sup>th</sup>
- Niclals meet Chhatrapati Shivaji 1673, June 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Satara 1673, July 27<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Pandhvgad 1673, October 13<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji sent invitation to Gaga Bhat  
for his coronation ceremony from North India 1673, December

Kashi. The coronation ceremony of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the biggest event in the west south part of India.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji returned from Karwar 1673, December

**Year 1674 A.D.**

- Death of second ser senapati Prataprao Gujar 1674, February 24<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Chhatrapati Shivaji's wife Kashibai 1674, March 19<sup>th</sup>
- Observation of Chiplun camp 1674, April 8<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji returned to Raigad 1674, May 9<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Pratapgad 1674, May 19<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's munj ceremony at Raigad 1674, May 29<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's ritual wedding with Soirabai 1674, May 30<sup>th</sup>
- Suvarnatula of Chhatrapati Shivaji 1674, June 4<sup>th</sup>
- Coronation at RaigadBiggest event from Maratha History. 1674, June 6<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Jijabai (Chhatrapati Shivaji's mother) 1674, June 17<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji defeated Bahadur Khan Kokaltash and sacked his fort at Pedgaon With diplomacy. 1674, July 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's small coronation again 1674, September 24<sup>th</sup>

- Chhatrapati Shivaji's campaign to Khandesh 1674, December 10<sup>th</sup>

**Year 1675 A.D.**

- Munj ceremony of Sambhaji 1675, February 4<sup>th</sup>
- Kalyan Bhivandi looted by Mughal 1675, February 27<sup>th</sup>
- Treaty failed with Bahadur Khan 1675, March to July 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Siege of Fonda 1675, April 4<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Fonda fort 1675, April 4<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Karwar 1675, May 21<sup>st</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Rajapur 1675, June 11<sup>th</sup>
- Bahadur Khan sent his lawyer at Raigad 1675, July 12<sup>th</sup>

**Year 1676 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji fall ill at Satara 1676, January to February
- Raghunath Panth meet Chhatrapati Shivaji 1676
- Pali Majahar 1676, February 1<sup>st</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji reached to Raigad from Panhala 1676, June
- Purification ritual of Netaji Palkar from Islam to Hindu 1676, June 19<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Athani 1676, June 20<sup>th</sup>

- Attack on Janjira again 1676, August
- Samarth Ramdas shifted at Sajjangad permanently 1676, August 8<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Karnataka 1676, October 6<sup>th</sup>
- Sambhaji moved to Shrungarpur 1676, November 1<sup>st</sup>

#### **Year 1677 A.D.**

- Defeat of Hussain khan Miyan 1677, January
- Meet with Kutubshah Sultan from Gowalkonda 1677, March 4<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Trimbak Panth Dabir from Shivapur 1677, April 18<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Jinji 1677, May 13<sup>th</sup>
- Sher Khan hand over his province to Chhatrapati Shivaji by treaty 1677, July 5<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji stayed at Tirumalwada 1677, July 16<sup>th</sup>
- Yekojirao ran away from Chhatrapati Shivaji 1677, July 27<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji at Torgal province 1677, August
- Aurangzeb removed Bahadur Khan Kokaltash and appointed Diller khan against Chhatrapati Shivaji 1677, August to Sept.
- Sambhaji declared as a nominee for next Chhatrapati after Chhatrapati Shivaji (Yuvraj) 1677, March 23<sup>rd</sup>

#### **Year 1678 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji won Gadak province 1678, June
- Sambhajiraje done friendship with Diller Khan on behalf of Mughal 1678, December 13<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji got news of Sambhaji's Misbehavior and his friendship with Diller Khan 1678

#### **Year 1679 A.D.**

- Birth of Bhavani at Shrungarpur (Sambhaji's daughter) 1679, January 29<sup>th</sup>
- Shahaalam reached to Aurangabad 1679, February 25<sup>th</sup>
- Moropanth Pingale won Koppal 1679, March 3<sup>rd</sup>
- Sambhaji won Bhopalgad for Mughal empire 1679, April 2<sup>nd</sup>
- Diller Khan reached to Vijapur 1679, October
- Chhatrapati Shivaji helped Adilshah and Defeated Diller Khan 1679, October 30<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Jalna and defeat Khan in the battle 1679, Nov. 15<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> Ranmast
- Diller khan looted Athani and Sambhaji released himself from the Mughal. he decided to leave Mughals 1679, November 20<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji at Patta 1679, November 22<sup>nd</sup>
- Sambhaji reached to Panhala 1679, November 30<sup>th</sup>

**Year 1680 A.D.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji completed fort work making Of Khanderi and treaty with British 1680, January
- Meet of Chhatrapati Shivaji and Sambhaji 1680, January 13<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji moved to Raigad from Sajjangad 1680, February 4<sup>th</sup>
- Munj ceremony of Rajaram 1680, March 7<sup>th</sup>
- Marriage of Rajaram with Tarabai, she was a daughter of Prataprao Gujar 1680, March 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji felt ill very badly 1680, March 15<sup>th</sup>
- Chhatrapati Shivaji felt ill very badly 1680, March 20<sup>th</sup>
- Death of Chhatrapati Shivaji at Raigad fort 1680, April 3<sup>rd</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji established competent civil rule with the help of well-structured military force and effective administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji faced many critical situations in his career, but he forcefully beat every situation due to his management techniques. He worked fabulase in his era on the battle ground. He made the history of successful worrier.



## CHAPTER 4

### 1. History scholar's view about Chhatrapati Shivaji: <sup>1</sup>

“The question is still unsolved whether he substituted others for himself or whether he was a magician or devil acted in his place. Such has been said about it in India and there is much divergence of opinion as usual.”

#### – Cosma-dagardenne about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

“His perasonality is described by them who have seen him, to be of mean stature (i.e. medium height), Lower somewhat than I'm (When) erect and of and excellent proportion. Actual (i.e. active) in exercise and whenever he speaks seems to smile, a quick and piercing eye and witter than any of his people”.

#### – Rave Rand Scaleat about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

“This Raja is short and tawny, with quick eyes that shew a great deal of wit. He eats but once a day commonly and is in good health.”

#### – Threven about Chhatrapati Shivaji

“With a clear and fair face nature had given him the greatest perfections specially the dark big eyes were so lively that they seemed to dark rays to fire. To this was added a quick, clear and acute intelligence.”

#### - Cosma-dagardenne about Chhatrapati Shivaji.

### 2. Chhatrapati Shivaji for Scholars:

According to Grant Duff Chhatrapati Shivaji was illiterate. He couldn't write even his name but he was extreme expert in war style, archery and javelin. Jadunath Sarkar defines Chhatrapati Shivaji uneducated like Ab Akbar, Haider Ali and Ranjeet Singh. Many Europeans who met Chhatrapati Shivaji they mentioned in their diary, they have not seen Chhatrapati Shivaji in a reading or writing circumstance.

Because when they submit their application to Chhatrapati Shivaji, he hand over to his officer for reading. But there is no strong statement or evidence to say Chhatrapati Shivaji was

illiterate. Because his mother Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale, was educated in Sanskrit language and Modi script gave him basic primary education.

In a 1661 A.D. Chhatrapati Shivaji destroyed a workshop of British in Rajapur. Due to same a representative from East India Company John Child sent application to the lawyer of Chhatrapati Shivaji name Bhimaji Pandit. He discussed about the policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji on Rajapur incident “To all which we answered that all though he pleaded his master received no more than about 5000 pagoda and bring noransimy, was employed in this affair by President and council to Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji), as a witness to persuade us that he receive no more Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji).

Rajah himself showing noransimh and old book where in the particulars were mentioned, which all though granted to be true, yet Sevagee (Chhatrapati Shivaji) ought injustice to make full satisfaction for had not he robbed Rajapure the company had never sustained the lost.”

In 1674 A.D. Henry Oxidant make to Chhatrapati Shivaji on behalf of company at Raigad. He mentioned in his diary on June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1674 “Naragya pandit sent word that the Raja had granted all over demands and articles accepting or money passing current in his country which he accounted needless and signed them.

Chhatrapati Shivaji always gave extreme weightage in his sector. He invited and blessed many scholars in his court. i.e. Maha Pandit Kavi Bhushan. Personality of Chhatrapati Shivaji always put impact on his ministers, soldiers, subjects and even on his enemies.<sup>2</sup>

Maratha empire was the superior power during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management techniques in the administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji also known as the management guru of history. He always inspired his soldiers due to his behavior, living policy, braveness and presense of mind. In many incidents Chhatrapati Shivaji’s management technique shown his gratefulness in the each sector of empire administration as well as on the battle ground. How techniques and skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him absolute king in the history. - **Namdevrao Jhadhav**<sup>3</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji’s planning techniques was known as Ganimi Kawa. The Ganimi Kawa technique inspired by his father Shahajiraje Bhosale. Chhatrapati Shivaji developed the

technique and used against his enemies. In many incidents Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded on the battle ground due to his Ganimi Kawa technique. Chhatrapati Shivaji's battle technique and courage to face any situation on the battle ground were very appreciable.

- **Abhishekh Tandels** <sup>4</sup>

The attack on the Lal Mahal that was the biggest operation/surgical strike against enemy by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Shahiste Khan, the Mughal Sardar blocked at Lal Mahal for residence in 3 years. Chhatrapati Shivaji attacked on the Lal Mahal at dark night. During the battle in the palace of Lal Mahal Shahiste Khan luckily saved from the attack of Chhatrapati Shivaji but he lost his three fingers of right hand.

The attack was the huge example to keep on the desk to study the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji, who was the king of new era. Chhatrapati Shivaji won in the great and risky surgical strike against Shahiste Khan and Mughal Kingdom. - **Prakash Kamble** <sup>5</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji ruled on the maratha kingdom as well as heart of every of every maratha people. He was one of the example in the world, people forced him to become their king. On the other hand all the kings forcefully hold the position to rule on the people. But here people forced him to rule on them. Chhatrapati Shivaji always stood great due to his braveness, sharp mind, presence of mind, active performance rather than other in his era. The peoples from his empire gave him title of god due to his work, love towards them. - **Arun Jadhav** <sup>6</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji always updated his war style as per the situation. He always tried new type of weapons and new war strategies according to the situations. Chhatrapati Shivaji focused on the manufacturing of the new weapons its quality and utility on the battle ground.

Chhatrapati Shivaji made Talim (Rehearsal) room in the each village of his kingdom. There teacher were teaching the use of weapons and its importance to the common people. Chhatrapati Shivaji's success was really pointable and proved. He developed battle technique with contemporary style and weapons. - **Uday Thube** <sup>7</sup>

In the comparison Chhatrapati Shivaji always found great and brave compared to other king of his era. He was the local friendly king always inspired to administration and administrative

people. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji found absolute, brave and courageous warrior on the battle ground. Due to his ability and some positive behavior this was very different from others. - **E.S.Shahu** <sup>8</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji gave limited time to Konkan but was very important for the development of Konkan in his era. The area of Konkan was situated at Sahyadri mountains and near from Arabian sea due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji took advantage of this geographical situation for his positive action. Due to Sahyadri mountain geographical position Chhatrapati Shivaji succeed in the many war. The Konkan help Chhatrapati Shivaji on and often while on the battle ground. - **D.L. Indulkar** <sup>9</sup>

The forts were very important during the 16<sup>th</sup> century. Chhatrapati Shivaji increased forts value in his time. He put the control on the province of his kingdom due to fort of the same province. Chhatrapati Shivaji focused on the security, terms, norms and administration of forts with his diplomacy. The fort of Chhatrapati Shivaji were very difficult to win for enemy due to administration of the fort. There were several operations on the fort and each one was chosen to officer like as Karkhanis, who was looking as a Chief of the store of grains. He was responsible to maintain accounts of income and expenditure. - **Purnima Mishra** <sup>10</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji specially indicated the work of administration and the war. He always inspired his soldiers and clerical servants to run proper and positive administration for the people. Chhatrapati Shivaji fixed death punishment for the corruption in his administration. Due to his strictness he got proper administration for his kingdom. Chhatrapati Shivaji as a Chhatrapati, who was responsible for all kind of work for the people. - **Ramrao Nilkanth Mahale** <sup>11</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the finest rulers in the 17<sup>th</sup> century who breathed for his state and peoples. He expenses his life to form nonviolent and completes a new empire for his people. He was very effective in his attainment due to the comeback and support from the people of his area. - **Ravindra Maruti Bhosle** <sup>12</sup>

Maratha soldiers did definite fight for this big fort to merge into Maratha Empire. But Fateh Khan's senior soldiers (Senapati's) Siddhi Sanmool, Siddhi Kasim and Siddhi Khairiyat, they arrested him and throw into the dark custody. They decided to round with succeeded till their

end. They also detained Fateh Khan Siddhi Sanmool declared himself as a new Chief Siddhi. Finally succeed returned from the Janjira. Fortat Murud Janjira was the incomplete vision of Chhatrapati Shivaji. - **P.M.Gore**<sup>13</sup>

Many scholars admired Chhatrapati Shivaji's skill to make groundwork before the battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji's attainments were really notable and shown. He developed war style with modern techniques and weapons. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded on the battle ground. Due to his skill which was totally different from others. Author's focused on the Chhatrapati Shivaji's war style and his courage to face any situation on the battle ground very effectively. - **Ramchandra Kale**<sup>14</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji's attainments were really notable and shown. He developed war style with modern techniques and weapons. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded on the battle ground. Due to his skill, this was totally different from others. Chhatrapati Shivaji's war style and his courage to face any situation on the battle ground very effectively. Chhatrapati Shivaji's skill to grow war programming according to condition.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the greatest king, who got full on support by the people. He was the example of true king and great warrior on the battle ground all the time. People inspired by him due to his guiding nature and proper subject friendly administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji got positive support from the people of his area. -**Kondaji Raghav**<sup>15</sup>

### **3. Geographical features of Maharashtra province during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

The geography of Maharashtra has two parts namely the Deccan plateau and the Konkan. The Deccan plateau is the division and parcel of Deccan table land while the Konkan is a strip between Deccan plateau and the Arabian Sea. The ranges of Sahyadri Mountains formed the western rim of Deccan plateau. It is the main water divide and separating the drainage of Godavari and Krishna River from the river of Konkan. There are other ranges of Sahyadri. The geographical composition of Sahyadri and Maharashtra province is made of rocks of volcanic origin.

- The southwestern part of Konkan, the Ratnagiri area belonged to a complex formation of metamorphosed rocks.

- The main geological event that influenced the physical structure of this area is one which through of Lava on a wide regional scale and brought up the formulation which affect the life of the people most.
- Among such changes are the Sahyadri, Satpuda, Tapi, Narmada and Arabian seacoast.
- There are several other hills, sub mountains and valleys which are created due to climatic changes and the flow of running water from one end to the other end.
- The joint and fissures developed on the basaltic surface are the initial feature of the geographical changes in the Maharashtra and Sahyadri province.
- These features through there weathering and stream actions introduce other features like deep and shallow valleys, which exercised the stream pattern and created a lineament of landscape in the hill area.
- The western age of the Deccan plateau, which is extended from the Maharashtra to Mhaisur and has two flanks, which are sharp relief but difference to each other, come to be known as Sahyadri ranges.
- The Lava flows made the western face of the ranges, i.e. dark, bare and with alternative slopes.
- These slopes are made of weathered beds and covered with the monsoon undergrowth.
- The eastern flank of the ranges is rounded and low gradient.
- There area several pits as the ranges as Saptarshi, Rajmachi and other are attractive and bear natural beauty.
- The top of these helped Chhatrapati Shivaji to build forts and secured establishments.

- Such tops were like Rajmachiniar Lonavala, there are several saddles in the ranges which are known as Ghat routes.
- The Ghat routes are connecting the Konkan region and the table land of Maharashtra.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used these routes only during the emergency and faced there mightier enemies.
- He also defeated them and forced them to retire from the land of Maratha.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji also used the other ranges like Ghatmata, Balaghat and Mahadev, which were developed due to lava and have elevation around 200-300 meters.
- Although they are extension of the Sahyadri ranges, there tend is west – north – west and east – south – east.
- The top of the area and saddle developed help the rural in the war fare strategy as and when required by the circumstances.
- The Konkani's littoral region between the wall of Sahyadri and Arabian Sea, which is varies from 45 to 75 Kilometer in its width.
- This Konkan strip is nestled between the Damanganga river in the north and Terekhol river in the south. It is hilly criss – crossed and furrowed region due to the fast flowing streams and various ranges, mostly Sahyadri ranges.
- It is, therefore, said that these ranges from the Konkan support the Sahyadrian ranges. Naturally, these landscape proved advantageous to the Maratha variously.

One most important benefit was from the estuarine rivers from there communications and security. It is said that the middle belt and the coastal head lands are known as the lateritic plateau. They are project a slaggy hip-appearance and singularly infertile. This has taken place due to heavy deportation of this area and still be continued. Konkan, therefore, has not been developed economically.

The Konkan land has several characteristics as a low running hill, bulging convex slopes on site, its tapering ends and hock bag appearance. These landscapes of Konkan help Chhatrapati Shivaji on and often while fighting with his enemies.<sup>16</sup>

#### **4. Importance and contribution of Sahyadri Mountain in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji and forts and their relation with mountain Sahyadri is the specimen in the whole world.
- The importance and involvement of Sahyadri mountains in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques is very huge in the various battles and campaigning beside his enemies.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was expert to utilize natural resources for his use. Utilized wilderness and natural resources in the management technique for battle.
- His soldiers were trained to throw the stone and hit enemies head. They knew the short cuts, some very dangerous places and many important points regarding jungle.
- They freely moved in forest during the war situation. Due to same with a minimum expenditure and weapons he always successful in each and every attack.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always used natural resources against the enemy.
- He used stones, wood as a weapon against enemy. Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers were totally aware with the jungle in the Sahyadri Mountain.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji enemies were commonly from non-jungle areas. They confused in the Sahyadri mountain region.
- In the scuffle of Pratapgad Afzal Khan's army confused afterwards defeat where they have to run. They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily.<sup>17</sup>



### **1.1 The Management of military:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a popular as a supreme manager and warrior of his military. His management system and administration both are the example for the military of every nation. His military always gave successful result in the favor of his kingdom. Few important point made Chhatrapati Shivaji as a best manager in the management of army during the battle.<sup>18</sup>

#### **A. His structure :**

The structure of Chhatrapati Shivaji's army was very superior managed by Chhatrapati Shivaji. They were instructed before campaigning about their movement, activity and work file. Chhatrapati Shivaji dividing his army as per the situation. He was appointing in charge for each and every troop of his army.

This in charge was expert and superior to follow all the instructions and do the implementation as per the instructions by Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji was mostly choosing horse riders during the battle because they can do their movement easily against enemies for a successful result. Due to same he avoided heavy weapons and animals during the war. i.e. cannon, elephants, camels, etc.

#### **B. 50/50 formula :**

- In the major warfare shivaji used 50/50 formula on the battleground.
- he always divided his army into two group first of front warrior and another for reserved group in an emergency.
- His soldiers also used same tact in most of the battle and campaigning.

#### **C. Minimum soldiers :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji used minimum soldiers - warriors against his enemies in each campaigning and battle.
- Maratha soldiers were very expert to fight with the maximum soldier's army in their territory.

- Shivaji always stood successful against biggest army or military with small no. of troop from maratha.

#### **D. Implementation with examples :**

In the maratha power Chhatrapati Shivaji always implement in the all kind of matter. He always tried to settle the situation in the urgent manner. Due to same he always found superior than other king in India.

There are lot of examples in his biography how he implements in his work and achievements in every sector of administration as well as on the battle ground. Chhatrapati Shivaji's superior policy of administration always see different in all the manner.

#### **E. Money safe campaigning :**

- Shivaji always planned his campaigning in minimum expences, but gained more than expenses every time.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the successful king , who planned money safe campaigning for his nation.

#### **F. Mawala (Chhatrapati Shivaji's Soldier) :**

- Soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji's army was known as a 'Mawala'.
- The word Mawala derived from the area Mawal Prant in the west part of Maharashtra.
- A person who was from Mawal Prant known as Mawala. Chhatrapati Shivaji used word Mawala for his soldiers.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji started his achievements to make Swarajya from the Mawal Prant.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's Mawale (Soldiers) were wearing white uniform or Kurta – Paijama or Dhoti.
- They were using red pagadi or pheta on the head. They were always keeping their sword with them. Mawale were trained by the Chhatrapati Shivaji as per there situation.
- They were expert in running, climbing and quick movement in the dark jungle area.

- They were easily using sword, javelin, Dandpatta, Khanjar, phirangi and throwing stones.
- They instructed them to keep 4-5days dry fruits and cleaned drinking water bag of leather or rubber with them.
- On the other hand, Indian soldiers are suffering for the water and food during the war situation.
- They were always ready for any campaigning on behalf of Chhatrapati Shivaji. During the rainy day, they used their time for cultivation. Before the campaigning Chhatrapati Shivaji always paid 4 months salary in advance.
- Due to same they totally paid their attention for the success of the campaigning. Soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji (Mawale) were totally devoted by him.
- They were always ready to die for their king. Baji Prabhu Deshpande, Shiva Kashid, Shambu Singh Jadhav, Fulaji, Firozi Farzant, Madari Mehetar were good examples to show the devotion towards the king Chhatrapati Shivaji.

## **5.2 Evaluation of military administration:**

### **The rise Maratha under the Chhatrapati Shivaji**

- The rise Maratha under the Chhatrapati Shivaji opened a door for new era in the history of military in India.
- He had a cleared concept of military power organization of the Maratha.
- He had definite plans of military reforms, specific use and opinions based upon history.
- Although, he believe in the personal selection of military but had not faith in inborn genius.

- He approved of unity of command but never tolerated in discipline and military interferences in the civil administration of the nation.
- He wanted a strong monarchy as the solution to prevailing disorder.
- Naturally Chhatrapati Shivaji had started his operation initially with caution and also with the small focus attach to Jahangir of Shahaji (His father).
- He was the strong warrior and perfect administrator..
- Thus the military administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji was the very remarkable in the past.<sup>19</sup>

### **5.3 Infantry:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the actual super human, military genius who had perceives the necessity of life infantry, and light cavalry in the war fare of the mountain area of Sahyadri. His young Mawale's were the strong soldiers for the campaign in the Maratha territory and were highly appreciated warrior in the military history of the nation.

Chhatrapati Shivaji selected his infantry personally, not as the basis of formal training on the parade ground. The king never allowed his soldiers to rust their sword and kept them always engage in various war fares. This practice naturally increased the infantry of Chhatrapati Shivaji.<sup>20</sup>

### **5.4 Cavalry:**

As Chhatrapati Shivaji strongly preferred infantry, he also recruited cavalry as per the need of the nation. Naturally, the people from Swarajya or Mawal region were predominant in the cavalry and excellent in the management technique on the battle ground instructed by the king.

The cavalry divided into two divisions. Chhatrapati Shivaji often use to announce that he was the king first and Hindu later. He supported in his vise resolution by Gomaji Naik, who was his trusted and well known officer. He was the liable for all kind of responsibilities towards the duty as per rules and regulations, formed by maratha ministry for defence sector.

Naturally the Muslim also like to work under the Chhatrapati Shivaji and joined his various campaign against Mughal and other sultanates in south. There was a body of a 700 strong Pathan who work under Chhatrapati Shivaji that also kept counter balance and proved useful in several campaigns.

Chhatrapati Shivaji was the supreme of all war management techniques and all measures of successful expedition. He knew that behind every successful attempt in territories of enemy needed the support of intelligence, and strong people as warriors.<sup>21</sup>

- Chhatrapati Shivaji had well-disciplined and well-armed brand of soldiers to guard himself. His bodyguards regimented into unit of 20, 30, 40, 60 and 100 soldiers.
- These guards had dressed in richly, embroidered turbans, jackets of broad cloth, gold and silver earrings and bracelet. They had silver rings to their weapons like sword, guns and spears.
- Thus, such brand of guards merge with the palanquin of the great king Chhatrapati Shivaji and succeeded in a every attempt, which the king planned and executed.
- As a matter of fact they were forces of some Maratha Vatandar's before and after the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- These Vatandar's were often ready to help the king as the Mawali Deshmukhs used to help him.
- Among such feudal Maratha Vatandar's Mal Patil and Baji Patil of Dhirwadi were often ready to serve the king the most.
- Vatandar's desires Six Rupay and half Aana for per soldier per day for their substitution.
- They were ready to serve the king as long as the circumstances needed their help.

- But the king was not ready to taking the help of such Vatandar's at any time unlike the Peshwas who came to the power later.<sup>22</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji was very punctual in the payment of his soldiers, who were pay either in the cash or in kind. Sometimes they were assigned to district for their payments with the necessary order or Varat. He was deady against to the payment of soldiers by way of grating them Jahagir. Chhatrapati Shivaji never allowed to fall the salary of his soldiers into arrears. If any cultivator works as a soldier, his changed rent was deducted from his salary. It is said that the salary paid to the soldiers were not high and they were all manageable from Rupees three to Rupees Nine for Infantry and from Rupees Six to Rupees Twenty for Cavalry soldier depending on their rank, their excellence, Experience and position.

In addition to this the soldiers and their officers were rewarded generously and magnanimously for their distinguished service rendered during their career. The soldiers sustain wounds while doing duty was monetarily compensated as per their injuries.

The king Chhatrapati Shivaji personally paid attention towards the widow and children's of the soldiers. Who laid their live for the kingdom was liberally. If any slain soldier survived with no heirs or son, his wife was granted a half pension for survival. Chhatrapati Shivaji was ordered to organize his soldiers after the destruction and total defeat of the army of Afzal Khan and rewarded them with cash and kind befittingly. He gave away the rewards in precious ornaments like bracelet, necklace, pearls, horses, elephant, and houses to the soldiers for their meritorious service for the nation.<sup>23</sup>

### **5.5 Artillery :**

It was very effective and offensive weapon to long range shooting and used on large scale in war by ruler who came to India like Barbur. He ascribed his decisive victories over his Rajput and Pathans to artillery only.

Due to advance knowledge and various strategies of artillery Portuguese become formidable power in south India. Therefore it becomes imperative necessity for Marathas to master the art and technique of this extreme weapon to complete and overcome their political goal in the nation.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji had a regular department of artillery which was popularly known as Tofkhana or Darukhana but Chhatrapati Shivaji was to depend totally on European companies to supply of guns, cannons used in artillery.
- A document of 1671 says that Chhatrapati Shivaji has permitted to the French and the English to establish their factories at Rajapur to seek the guns and powder needed for his artillery.
- He was also purchased around 2000 mount of lead and 88 Iron guns from Portuguese at Rajapur in 1673 but Chhatrapati Shivaji could not get any search arms and ammunitions at Surat from the British.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji had supplied artillery to defend his fort. When Diller Khan had surrounded the fort of Purander, Murarbaji Deshpande, the Killedar of Purander had a dashing sally on the siege of this Mughal officer.

The Maratha Empire was primarily a military organization and its civil institution were closely connected with the military system. The military system efficiency, demand, discipline in the main and the imagination tempered with common sense in their leaders. The ideal of military should be defending their country and their people from enemies.

- The Maratha's military had earned the reputation as the soldier from the 17<sup>th</sup> century itself.
- But they earned the reputation as the political power during the Chhatrapati Shivaji only in the second half of the 17<sup>th</sup> century. This was the new era in the history of country.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji has a clear concept and plan of the military organization of Maratha Empire.
- Naturally, Chhatrapati Shivaji began his operation with caution initially, which was with the small forces attached to the Jahagir of his father. He preferred light infantry suiting to warfare in Maharashtra.<sup>24</sup>

- He wanted a strong monarchy as the solution of prevailing this order or Anarchy.

### **5.6 Military Structure:**

The main reason behind the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji, i.e. his military structure and administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji's sixty percent force was depended on the horse rider soldiers and forty percent were army.

Chhatrapati Shivaji never used elephant and camel during the war. He never used cannon for outside operation, due to same he acted and move very quickly with his army. Chhatrapati Shivaji always kept not more than 500 soldiers on the fort and he trained their soldiers like this, one soldier can fight with hundred enemies with the help of forts. He used special reserved horse riders to help forts during the battle from back side.

There were two types horse riders in his horse group first is Bargir and second one is Shiledar. Bargir means this soldiers got training, weapon and government horse from the government. On the other hand Shiledar was bringing their own horse & Own weapon during the war. Government was paying special payment to Shiledar.<sup>25</sup>

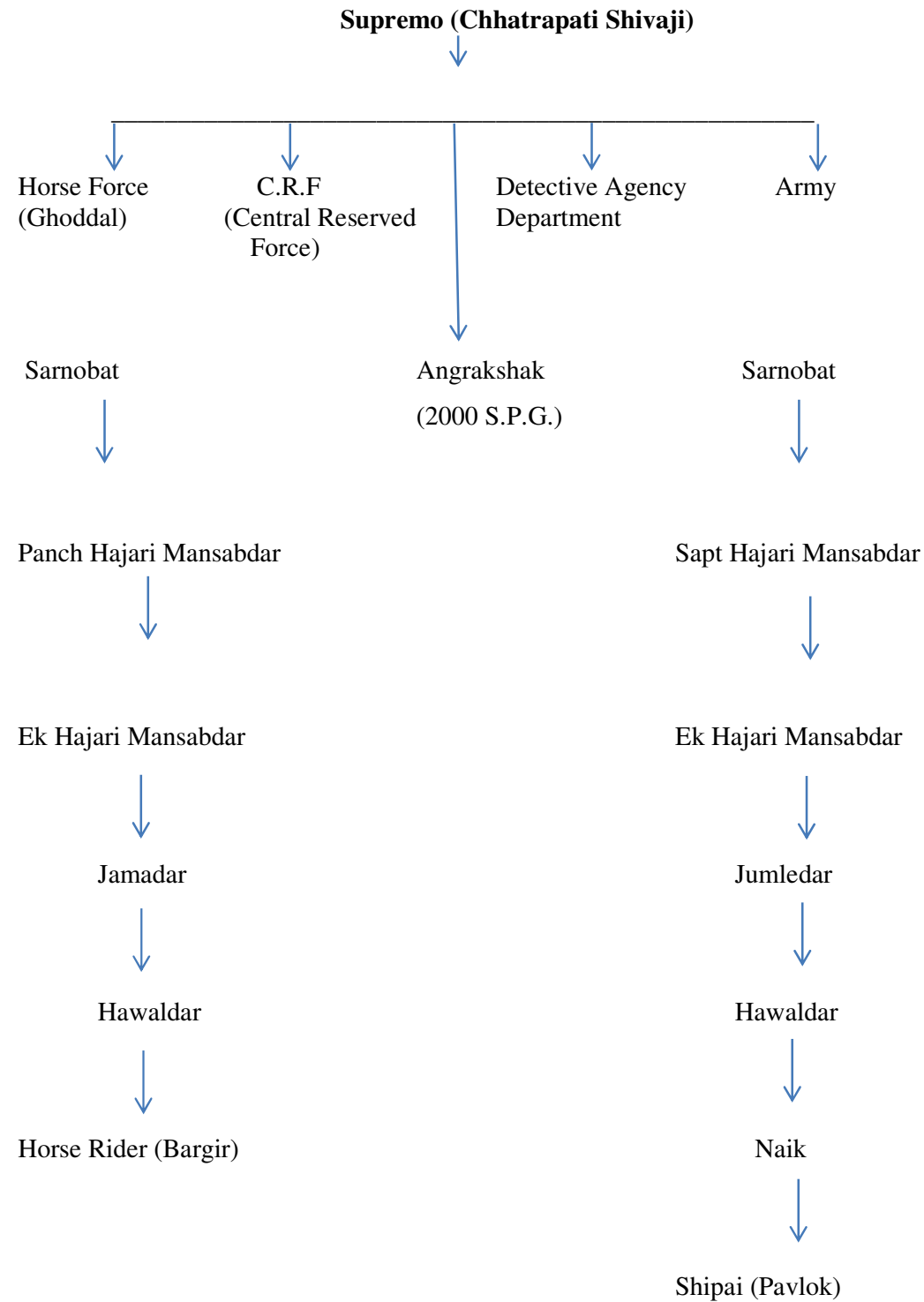
Chhatrapati Shivaji was a supreme of the military.

He divided his military in following group .

1. Horse Force (Ghod dal)
- 2.C.R.F (Central Reserved Force)
- 3.Detective Agency Department
- 4.Army
5. Angrakshak S.P.G. (Special Protection Guards)



The graph of Military management :



## Ghoddal Rachana (Horse Force)

## Sarnobat

## Panch Hajari Mansabdar

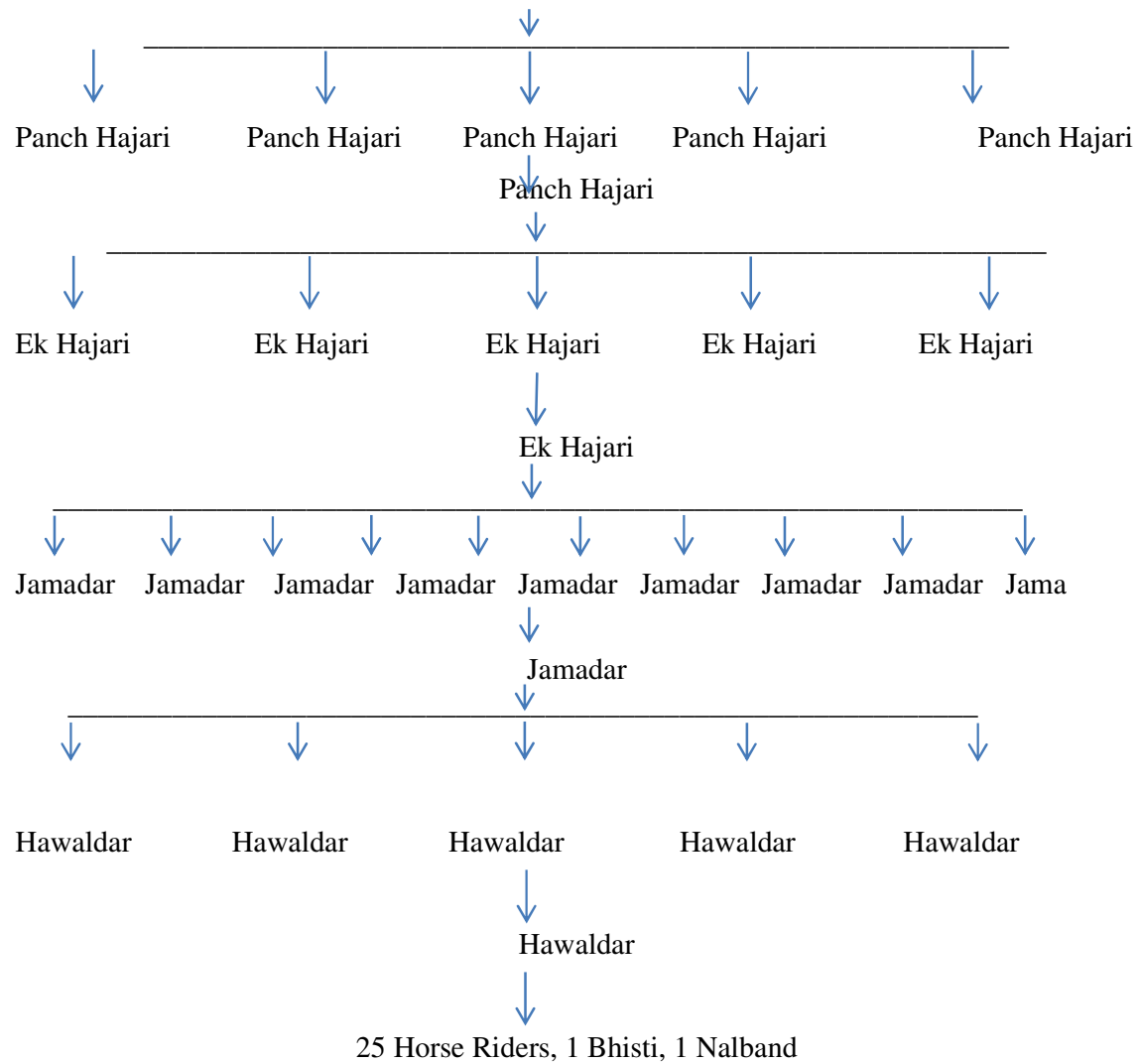
Ek Hajari Mansabdar

Jamadar

Hawaladar

Horse Rider

## Sarnobat



## Paydal Rachana

## Sarnobat

Shivaji was the supreme of his military. Sarnobat was liable for the action of the military energy. Chhatrapati Shivaji was always giving high payment salary to his detective agency

compared to other soldiers. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji always got accurate information from the detective agency.

The success during the Pratapgad battle, Surat city sacking and Agra visit these were the examples of detective agencies precious work. There was no permission to open forts door after evening till morning even on an order of the king (Chhatrapati Shivaji). Soldiers were expertly practicing various types of Maratha war weapons.<sup>26</sup>

Chhatrapati Shivaji used innovative strategies in the war situation. His management techniques and its use show him the glorious part of the victory. Chhatrapati Shivaji's discipline, order, constitution and the structure of military or power force were major features of his success.<sup>27</sup>

### **5.7 Total number of military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji and his military both are best example to show successful king and his army. Chhatrapati Shivaji was very alert on the battle ground regarding expenditure of his military. He totally planned his financial structure belongs to battle situation and the expenditure belongs to military on the battle ground.

This was one of more heading on which the Maratha's were to be made heavy expenditure. Chhatrapati Shivaji's army was divided into infantry, cavalry and navy. The total structure and number of objects of Chhatrapati Shivaji's military and naval force were as follows :<sup>28</sup>

• Arm Force soldiers	2,08, 260
• Cavalry	45,000
• Paga (Horse Shelter)	45,000
• Shiledar	60,000
• Mawale	1,00,000
• Elephant	1,260
• Personal Bodyguards	2,000
• Naval vessels	400
• Colonels infantry	100
• Colonels in Cavalry	30

### **5.8 Rewards and grants to the soldiers :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used another way to give rewards and grants in the soldiers, in addition to regular payment and allowance Chhatrapati Shivaji gave his soldiers, officers extra amount as a reward for their meritorious service. The government provided with pension, generous help (Today's insurance Schemes) and Inams to relatives of those who late their lives for the honor of the kingdom in various battlefields.

Chhatrapati Shivaji also extended financial assistance to the wounded soldiers as per their rank as horses, elephants, inams as well as some jewellery and mokasa. The Mokasa was a village or land assigned to an individual either rent free or on very low rent for his meritorious service by the king. Chhatrapati Shivaji paid handsome salary to his soldiers in order to dissuade them from hiding anything of the spoil of war. <sup>29</sup>

### **5.9 Wars :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent variously on the various expedition, its camp, equipment's, arms, dresses, ammunitions of his military and no other ornaments as and when he needed most.

Although, it was not possible to estimate the expenditure on the matters of war accurately, the expenditure of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle in comparison with Muslim ruler in Deccan was much lesser than them.

This was due to his simplicity, objectivity he got success in every battle. Maratha warriors of Chhatrapati Shivaji's army used various weapons during the war, these weapons manufactured in Maharashtra, some of the heavy and advance war materials like guns, cannons were purchased from Portuguese, Dutch, French and the British East India Company as per the norms of the defense deal.

- Martin a French soldier stayed with Chhatrapati Shivaji camp in Karnataka for three days, he mentioned in his memories, Chhatrapati Shivaji never allowed his soldier or officer to bring his wife or maidservant to the war camp.
- He believed in a simple, handy, manageable and less expensive war camp.

- Because, it suited to the geographical condition of the Maratha Empire.
- A Dutch record says that there were only two tents in the camp of Chhatrapati Shivaji. One for king himself and another one for his ministers. While his soldiers were staying in the open ground i.e. without tent.<sup>30</sup>

#### **5.10 Rules and Regulation of the Military force of Chhatrapati Shivaji :**

Bakharkar Sabhasad and Sen have taken together some military rules and regulations, which laid by Chhatrapati Shivaji with much care and caution in his military. These rules can be summarized as under:<sup>31</sup>

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji had ordered them to return to their Barracks in the rainy for 4 months.
2. The provisions needed for them like grains, medicines, fodder and houses for men should be kept ready.
3. In the same way, they should be stabled with grass for horses and elephant kept ready.
4. The military should move out of their Barracks. The movement the Dasara was over.
5. The military should be on expedition for 8 months in the enemy territory regarding campaigning.
6. No one should commit adultery on any account. If the rule breached, the offender beheaded summarily.
7. Everyone in the military should prepare inventory while leaving their barracks and going on the expedition.
8. Military should not carry with them female slaves or dancing girls.
9. The soldiers who breach the order or the rule invited the strong punishment.
10. The soldier should abide by same rule and regulation in enemy territory.

11. They should not capture women, children, Brahmins and cows.
12. They should capture males, bullocks and buffalos to be used for transportation.
13. If anything valuable found should be directly sent to the king or royal treasury.
14. The head of the unit should check item with the soldier with the earlier inventory, if anyone found additional was to be valued and the same value was deducted from the salary of soldier.
15. While returning back home on the border itself the military should take stop on the soldier participated in the expedition and reach their barrack in the month of Vaishakh.
16. If anything as one of the soldier secretly conceived any valuable thing and came to the light, the unit officer should enquire and punish such guilty soldier. As soon as the military reached their barracks, the officer and Sardars should prepare the account of their expedition and meet the king with all the valuables like gold, silver, jewel, clothes and present them to the king.
17. In the same meeting, the officers and Sardars should submit their accounts and explained what is required.
18. If any expenditure was to be made and required additional financial assistance, that was to be brought to the notice of the king.
19. The military officer should return to their barracks after the meeting with king. King rewarding them with gifts. On the other hand if any officer or soldier had not performed well deliberately a quick enquiry was to be made and if found guilty he was to be dismissed from the service. For e.g. Chhatrapati Shivaji dismissed Prime Minister Shyamji Panth Nibalkar from the service.

20. When the military reached back to the barrack, was to wait there for months and on the Dasara day a company the king to the expedition of the fresh year as per the plan and the order of the king.

These were the military regulations of Maratha which were brought into execution by the king Chhatrapati Shivaji for his soldiers very strictly, even then there were some exceptional incidents of violation of these rules and regulations, as in 1671 a Maratha soldier attack on Sabnis of his regiment. In 1672 some of the soldiers had troubled to some Pilgrims of Chafalfare. In 1676, a camp of the Maratha military at Chiplun had troubled the people of neighboring village for want of provisions.

Although Chhatrapati Shivaji sorted out such incidents and punished them very strongly. Such incidents were not totally removed because the military had the example of the Vijapur army, was the popular for indiscipline. Chhatrapati Shivaji had taken strong action against such kind of incidents and the later period to enforce strict discipline in the military force.

The Maratha soldiers were good people, they were short in stature and of light built not stout and tall as the soldiers of Mughal's. But their courage, hard work, wonderful energy, presence of mind, agility and devotion for their king Chhatrapati Shivaji were made them very stronger in the Deccan.<sup>32</sup>

#### **5.11 Non-religious policy in the military :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji never brought and castes in his military. Many non-hindu peoples were working in the military force and naval force of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Few peoples indicated in as a king of Hindus but he gave equal respect to all religion. Mughal's and other sultanates destroyed many temples but Chhatrapati Shivaji never touched any mosque or missionary church. Many Muslims were working on the reputed post in the Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration. Few famous names are as follows :<sup>33</sup>

- Siddhi Hilal
- Darya Sarang
- Daulat Khan
- Ibrahim Khan



- Kazi Hyder
- Siddi Ibrahim
- Siddi Wahwah
- Noorkhan Baig
- Shyama Khan
- Hussankhan Miyani
- Siddi Mistri
- Sultan Khan
- Dawood Khan
- Madari Mehetar

#### **6. Difficulty faced by Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground:**

There were several difficulties which Chhatrapati Shivaji was to face while forming his central government. Some of them were long term and some were periodic difficulties, which can enumerate as under:

#### **Disorder and Anarchy:**

Before the building of Central administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji, whole Deccan was in disorder and anarchy. The Mughal had over thrown the Nizamshahi kingdom while the Vijapur government was not strong enough to established peace in the province. There were wars fought after a while when the neighboring area of the Pune was depopulated due to several reason. This area was infested by Wolves. Dadoji Konddev was to offer several rewards to the people to kill the wolf and increased the habitation and as well as to undertake the work of cultivation after cutting trees and clearing jungle. The people in the area were not properly educated.

They used to be rival of each other on pity reason. The strong used to plunder the weak, which formed the normal course of daily routine. These feuds were generated normally on the matter of property, which had more than two clement. The party could not possess the property certainly used to kill the rival party even would never spare widows and orphan children.

The killing of the rival party never brought to an end to feuds that continue for ever. The loyalty of an old adherent would often save a pregnant lady or an infant heir in the some

village or mountains far away from their native place. Such child would never be allowed to forget the damages done to his family.

Chhatrapati Shivaji faced a problem about his assistant and sub ordinates, which were totally different and incomprehensive about the recognition and reforms of the civil administration. The art of war as a source of honor and emolument and appealed those more than the art of peace. If they had been allowed to follow their inclination, they would have happily renounced the work of consolidation of administration and gone to the war front to fight and defeat the enemy and shown his individual prowess.

Not this much, once Nilo Panth Mujumdar had earnestly requested to Chhatrapati Shivaji to relieve him from his civil duty and allows rendering his military service like other warriors and capture forts and territory of the enemy.

It is said that Chhatrapati Shivaji himself had to convince Nilo Panth Mujumdar that his service in civil capacity were as important as those military commanders and that would be appreciated as the military exploits of the Peshwa. Thus, Chhatrapati Shivaji was to overcome this problem also and build his civil administration.<sup>34</sup>

## **7. Few important policies of Chhatrapati Shivaji belongs to battle ground, which was very useful to Shivaji in his successful king's life.**

1. Root education which based on war.
2. Detective (Secret) agency.
3. Planning.
4. Military Management.
5. Communication and co-ordination.
6. Presence of mind.
7. Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji's war policy (Ganimi Kava) on his soldiers and ministers.
8. Selection

### **1.1 Root education which based on war:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji and his soldiers were friends during their childhood. They learnt education which based on war i.e. Dandpatta, sword, archery, javelin, lathi-kathi. Chhatrapati

Shivaji was expert in sword and archery. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji used same policy of training and root planning education to make soldiers from the children of Swarajya.

He gave lot of facilities to take education and educational tribunal in every village of his kingdom, which gave proper education of war. Chhatrapati Shivaji encourage few games which were very important to make warrior i.e. Malya-Khamb, Rope Mal Khamb, Kusti, Kabbadi, Hide and seek, Swimming, Running, Hunting, Archery, etc.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji declared prize that bring tail of wolf to control and save villagers from the attack of wolf.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's military was like as a university senior members always try to teach their juniors with their experience of war against the enemy.
- They always encourage and promoted their juniors to face war situation. Due to same many youth join Chhatrapati Shivaji military voluntarily.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always gave opportunity to his soldiers in every stream of war or campaigning against enemy.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's this technique and policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji towards his soldiers gave him lot of success on the battle ground.<sup>35</sup>

## **1.2 Spy /Detective (Secret) agency:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's management policy and implementation of his techniques both were depending on his detective (Secret) agency. Bahirji Naik was the Chief of his detective agency.

Bahirji Naik played very important role in the success of Chhatrapati Shivaji i.e. Torna – Bahirji Naik and his team observed Torna, Rohida and Murumdev fort were neglected by the Adilshah. He brought all details and planned graph of fort to make attack on the same. Chhatrapati Shivaji modified his army and made attack on the same forts and succeeds.

### **Spy agency at the battle of Pratapgad.**

- In the incident of Afzal Khana the detective agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji brought lot of information against Afzal Khan i.e. his height, his family background, his past, even his food also.
- During the meeting at Pratapgad detective agency brought information about Afzal Khan's cruel intentions towards Chhatrapati Shivaji and his planning.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji implemented on the same and killed Afzal Khan very sharply and succeeded a great war against Adilshahi Sultanate.

### **Lal Mahal**

- Like as Bahirji Naik was expert in detective work, he entered in Lal Mahal to bring all plans and information of Shahista Khan.
- He brought total information of Khan, his body guards, his bedroom, his kitchen, entertainment yard and so on.
- With the help of this information, Chhatrapati Shivaji personally made and participated in the master plan to kill Shahista Khan at Lal Mahal.
- Lal Mahal was guarded by 1, 00,000 soldiers and warriors. Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses 300 Mavale to implement his world's greatest commando operation against Shahista Khan.
- In this operation, Chhatrapati Shivaji lost only 6 Mavale. He attacked on Khan and safely discharged from the Lal Mahal. This operation was the remarkable example for commandos.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeded with 300 soldiers (Mavale) against Shahista Khan who was guarded by the 1,00,000 soldiers.

## **Surat City**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to loot Surat city for a compensation of Shahiste Khan who destroyed lot of province of Swarajya.
- The detective agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji went Surat city, which was the financial capital of Auragzeb. Inayat Khan was the Chief of the Surat city during the attack by marathas.
- The city was secured by the 10,000 soldiers but the detective agency reported to Chhatrapati Shivaji on paper there were 10,000 soldiers
- But actually there were only 1000 soldiers were securing Surat.
- Inayat Khan made fraud of 9,000 soldiers salary for his personal expenses. Detective agency made list of black money in Surat city. That was more than 2 crore rupees.
- Detective agency brought lot of information about East India Company, their documents, which shown there turnover and their profit.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city like as troy city of history. Due to agencies planning, work, graph and information Chhatrapati Shivaji looted Surat city exactly within 2-3 days.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji got exact location of wealth, exact people who saved lot of black money, due to detective agency.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji destroyed East India Company from Surat.He demanded amount of Rs. 3,00,000/- as a penalty from East India Company. East India Company decided to shift there venue from Surat to Mumbai.<sup>36</sup>

### **1.3 Planning:**

There is a lot of importance of planning in the every campaigning, mission and battle of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He gave lot of importance of suggestions through his ministers regarding war, battle, campaigning and operation against enemy.

The planning is the main point of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji. The war with Afzal Khan at Pratapgad and the attack on Shahiste Khan both are great examples of planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Examples are shown planning and its implementation to the work as it is.
- The attack on Surat city that was the plan attack by the Chhatrapati Shivaji like as the attack on Troy city.
- Visit to Agra for the birth anniversary function of Aurangzeb and discharge from there with very sharp planning.
- This example shows Chhatrapati Shivaji attention on the planning in every stream.

**Description of work of Ministry :**

The Prime Minister (Peshwa), the duty of :

- Looking after the welfare of the state in normal times.
- Representing the king in his absence.
- Keeping peace among the other officers and resolving conflicts.
- Promoting harmony among administrative personal.
- Insuring smooth flow in documentation and paper work.
- Being a part of all official communications.

**The Amatya (Mujumdar) or the accountant / Auditor – Journal whose duties included :**

- To check all accounts of public income.
- To look into state expenditure.
- To counter sign all statement of accounts.
- To control on all types of accounts of states.

**The Secretary (Suranis) whose duties where to :**

- To maintain all type of gazette work on behalf of the king with his permission.
- Issue the orders through the gazette work for the state.

**The Sumant (Dabir) or the foreign secretary whose duties where to :**

- Advice the king on foreign policy matter.
- Advice the king on war and peace.
- Maintain intelligence about other countries.
- Maintain dignity of the state abroad.

**The Senapati (Sarnobat) whose duties where to :**

- Representing the king as a supreme commando of Military.
- Keeping control among other warriors.
- Take decision regarding war and peace with a permission of king.
- Control and run military force on behalf of the king.

**The Panditrao or the spiritual head, whose duties where to:**

- Honor and reward learned priests on behalf of the king.
- Decide theological questions and resolve disputes on spiritual matters.
- Organize religious ceremonies and functions.
- Be part of the committee on public morals.
- All types religious works.
- Give royalty to religious rituals.

**The Dnyayadhish or the chief justice whose duties include:**

- Trying major civil and criminal cases.
- Endorsing all judicial decisions.
- Passing judgment on the rights to land, village and Headmanship position.
- Maintain dignity of the rule of law in the state.
- Maintain proper justice in the kingdom.

**The Mantri or the chronicler who :**

- Compiled and recorded the king's agenda for the day.

- Noted court proceeding.
- Watch over the king's invitation list and fix meetings.
- Guarded against assassination attempts.

Chhatrapati Shivaji used special policy to give food allowance, travelling allowance and administrative allowance.<sup>37</sup>

“Shivaji gave them on this account a good salary with such punctuality that on the appearance of the new moon. Each one received what had been promised at the time of enlistment” – Foreign Biography of Chhatrapati Shivaji by Surendra Sen.

Due to same policy of Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers got more relief from the burden of family and responsibility. They willingly pushed themselves for the every operation or campaigning for the Chhatrapati Shivaji and maratha empire.<sup>38</sup>

**There were total 18 state departments, which were working under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.**

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| • Khazina       | Treasury Dept. of Nation (Cash)            |
| • Jawahir Khana | Treasury Dept. of Nation                   |
|                 | (Diamonds, gold and all type of jewellery) |
| • Ambarkhana    | Godowns for grains                         |
| • Abdarkhana    | Godowns for fruit drinks                   |
| • Nagarkhana    | Dept. of Musical Instruments               |
| • Talimkhana    | Gymnastic work and sports                  |
| • Zamdarkhana   | Coin Collection                            |
| • Jiratekhana   | Agriculture                                |
| • Mudbakkhana   | Food Dept.                                 |
| • Sharabatkhana | Meet                                       |
| • Shikarkhana   | Zoo  |
| • Tofkhana      | dept of canon                              |
| • Shahadkhana   | Health Dept.                               |
| • Pilkhana      | Force of Elephant                          |



- Faraskhana Faraskhana
- Ushtarkhana Force of camel
- Darukhana Factory workshop
- Daftarkhana Admin Offices

**There were total 12 centralized departments, which were working directly under the supreme of the nation, Chhatrapati Shivaji.**

- Pote Treasury
- Thatty Thatty
- Shery Entertainment and garden
- Vahili Roads and vehicles
- Kothi Central godown of grains
- Saudagir Goods
- Tanksal Currency production
- Daruni Internal Queens residential system
- Paga Horse
- Imarat Construction and development
- Palkhi Palkhi
- Chabina and order

#### **1.4 Military management :**

Many authors praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his military management. He studied the military management and implementation of the army in his area very carefully. Sarsenapati was the head / incharge of his military management. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the supreme of his military. Chhatrapati Shivaji's military was the good example for defence sector.

#### **1.5 Communication & Co-ordination :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji paid special attention on communication and co-ordination during any kind of war situation. According to him, any planning is based on good communication and co-ordination of the soldiers. The spy agency of Chhatrapati Shivaji did remarkable work in communication and co-ordination.

In many incidents of Chhatrapati Shivaji's life reflected his co-ordination with army in every situation. The Panhala war and the battle of PavanKhind were good examples to show his co-

ordination. Even the string operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahala, Pune was one of the best examples to describe co-ordination of army in any war situation.

### **1.6 Presence of Mind :**

The presence of mind is the born skill. This skill used by Chhatrapati Shivaji many times. In a Agra incident Chhatrapati Shivaji used presence of mind to discharge his self from the custody of Aurangzeb. In the indents of Afzal Khan and Pratapgad battle Chhatrapati Shivaji killed Afzal Khan very diplomatically.

His respond to Afzal Khan's attack is the example of presence of mind. Chhatrapati Shivaji was the borned decision maker. He always succed with his decision.

### **1.7 Impact of ganimi kawa :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's military was so smaller than Mughal army. Due to Ganimi Kawa, he defeated Mughal's many times. According to Chhatrapati Shivaji Ganimi Kawa means the technique to defeat a biggest enemy with a minimum manpower. In many wars Chhatrapati Shivaji porves the success of Ganimi Kawa technique with the limited manpower he defeated many powerful army's. Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised his soldiers and mountains Sahyadri and management techniques against enemy. Examples:

1. Chhatrapati Shivaji made stringe operation with just 300 soldiers against Shahiste Khan.
2. Tanaji Malusare won Kondhana with 600 soldiers against 1200 soldiers of Mughal.
3. In Pavankhind Baji Prabhu Deshpande faught along with the 300 soldiers against a strong army of Adilshahi 10,000 soldiers.

### **1.8 Selection : Selection of soldiers:**

Every movement is based upon the good selection of the candidate to do the work effectively. In the battle of Pratapgad, he chooses Pantaji as a lawyer to communicate with Afzal Khan. Pantaji was very shrill minded, who done his work very nicely.

He presented Chhatrapati Shivaji is fearing Afzal Khan and he wanted to invite him in his territory near Pratapgad. Pantaji succeed in the message with Afzal Khan and he brought him as per the planning of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.

Sayyed Banda attacked on Chhatrapati Shivaji at the same time Jiva Mahale cut down Banda's hand from the shoulder. Jiva Mahale followed the instruction which was given by Chhatrapati Shivaji and he succeeds as a guard during the Pratapgad battle. Chhatrapati Shivaji always chooses correct person for every mission against his enemies.

Chhatrapati Shivaji selected hiroji farzat to sleep instead of him on the bed. He was looked like as Shivaji. When Chhatrapati Shivaji ran away from the custody of aurangjeb, Mughal soldies thought Shivaji was sleeping due to illness.

Afterward hiroji put there loads & pillows, he made looked like as Shivaji sleeping on the bed.then madari mehatar & heroji left the venue on reason Chhatrapati Shivaji need urgent medicine.

### **All the kings' men**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was a great judge of human character. He was a great leader who inspired loyalty in his people. Chhatrapati Shivaji's men willingly laid down their lives for his purpose. There were many a people who rose to prominence in his kingdom and became legends in their own right.

Sardars are sa follows:

1. Kanhoji Jedhe : Chhatrapati Shivaji's trusted aide,  
assisted Chhatrapati Shivaji in his early battles.
2. Gomaji Naik : Earlier employee of Lakhuji Jadhavrao.  
He was sent along with Jijabai to serve  
the Bhosales. An early aide of Chhatrapati  
Shivaji.
3. Baji Palsalkar : Was one of the earliest aides of

Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was the Deshmukh of Muse Khore. He was one of the earliest martyrs who laid down his life fighting against the Adilshahi forces at Purander.

4. Yesaji kank : Was one of the early aides of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He was the killedar of Torna fort.
5. Mankoji Dahatonde : Chhatrapati Shivaji's first Senapati.
6. Netaji Palkar : Earlier Hawaldar of fort Purander later commander in chief of Chhatrapati Shivaji's army. Aurangjeb converted him in Islam and named Mohammad Kuli Khan.
7. Prataprao Gujar : (A.K.A. Kudtoji) Earlier Sarnobat at fort Raigad later Sanapati of Chhatrapati Shivaji's army.
8. Hamnabirao Mohite : Sarsenapati after Prataprao Gujar.
9. Balaji Avji Chitre : Chitanis (Secretary).
10. Balchandra Neelkanth : Muzumdar (Amatya).
11. Ramchandra Trimbak : Dabir (Foreign Secretary).
12. Niraji Raoji : (Chief Justice).
13. Pralhad Niraji : (Son of Niraji Raoji, accompanied Chhatrapati Shivaji to Agra).
14. Moropant Pingale : Prime Minister of Chhatrapati Shivaji (Mukhyapradhan).

15. Anandrao : Minister.
16. Baji Prabhu Deshpande : Laid down his life at Pawan Khind and allowed Chhatrapati Shivaji's escape from Panhala.
17. Murar Baji Deshpande : Defended fort Purander with his life against Diler Khan the Mughal commander.
18. Bapuji Mudgal Deshpande : Wrested Kondana by guide from Adilshahi.
19. Balaji & Chmnaji Mudgal : Sons of Bapuji, (were a part of Chhatrapati Deshpande Shivaji's team that raided Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, Pune).
20. Yashwantrao Prabhu : Defended Vajragad against Diler Khan.
21. Babaji Prabhu : Defended Vajragad against Diler Khan.
22. Tanaji Malusare : Laid down his life while capturing Kondhana from the Mughal's.
23. Suryaji Malusare : Assisted his brother Tanaji in capturing Kondhana Fort, Spearheaded the Maratha forces after Tanaji Malusare failed.
24. Suryaji Kakade : Chhatrapati Shivaji's friend from Childhood, who died in the battle of Salher.
25. Kawaji Malhar : Died in the battle of Shirval.
26. Bahiraji Naik : Chhatrapati Shivaji's famous spy.

27. Firangoji Narsala : Defended Chakan fort till 54 days.
28. Moro Trimbak Pingale : Peshwa.
29. Hiroji Farzand : Chhatrapati Shivaji's Step brother,  
replaced Chhatrapati Shivaji at Agra. Was said  
to be a look like of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chief  
Sardar of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
30. Jiva Mahala : Chhatrapati Shivaji's bodyguard during  
Pratapgad war.
31. Nanaji Vishwasrao : Chief of the spy unit. Dighe Deshpande.
32. Baji Bandal : Assisted in the war of Pratapgad and  
Pavankhind.
33. Sonopanth Dabir : Foreign Secretary.
34. Trimbakpanth Dabir : Imprisoned in Agra.
35. Raghunath Ballal : Imprisoned in Agra.
36. Raghunathpanth Hanumante : Chief Maratha Sardar
37. Janardanpanth Hanumante : Chief Maratha Sardar
38. Annaji Dutto : Administrator and judge.
39. Ramchandrapanth Amatya : Minister in the Chhatrapati Shivaji's  
administration
40. Mayanak Bhandari : Naval Commander.

41. Antaji Konde Deshmukh : He was associate with Chhatrapati Shivaji in his initial period when Chhatrapati Shivaji first time came to Pune.
42. Santaji Ghorpade : Was kins man of Ghorpade from Mudhol and Chief Warrior.
43. Dhanaji Jadhav : Son of Shambhu Singh Jadhav.
44. Balaji Awaji Chite Chitanis : Chhatrapati Shivaji's Secretary.
45. Rango Narayan Orpe : Killedar of Vishalgad. Sarpotadar
46. Kawaji Kondalkar : First battle of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shirvalkoat.
47. Baji Jedhe : Son of Kanhoji Jedhe.
48. Shambhu Singh Jadhav : Laid down his life in the battle of Pavankhind.
49. Kondaji Rawalekar : Captured fort Panhala.
50. Vyankoji Dutto : Played an important role during expedition of Danda Rajapuri.
51. Bhimaji Wagh : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
52. Sambhaji Kate : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
53. Shivaji Ingale : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
54. Bhikaji Chor : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

55. Bhairav Chor : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
56. Godaji Jagtap Patil : Early friend of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
57. Sambhaji Kawaji : Defected to the Mughal side was killed by Prataprao Gujar.
58. Fulaji Prabhu Deshpande : Died in Pavankhind

**Other Maratha Sardars :**

- |                               |                          |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ajitsingh Paigude Deshmukh·   | Neelkanthrao Surnaik·    |
| Suryaji Kakade·               | Yesaji Dabhade·          |
| Lakshmanrao Paigude Deshmukh· | Ramaji Dhamale Deshmukh· |
| Jaswantrao Dalvi, Palvan·     | Indroji Gawade·          |
| Kaldhonde·                    | Kondaji Vadkhale·        |
| Krushnaji Bhaskar·            | Gunaji Darekar·          |
| Changoji Kadu·                | Dhavalekar·              |
| Tansavant Bhosale·            | Tansavant Mavale·        |
| Tanaji Tunduskar·             | Tukoji Kadu·             |
| Trimbak Prabhu·               | Dattaji Idilkar·         |
| Nagoji Pralhad·               | Javaji Mahanlaj·         |
| Jamaji Paye·                  | Balajirao Darekar·       |
| Bhakaji Dalvi·                | Mahadji Farzand·         |
| Mal Sawant·                   | Munbaji Benmana·         |
| Mudholji Sondeo·              | Yesaji Darekar·          |
| Pilaji Gole·                  | Pilaji Sanas·            |
| Ram Dalvi·                    | Ramaji More·             |
| Vithoji Lad·                  | Sonn Dalve·              |
| Hiroji Bhaldar·               | Hiroji Marathe·          |
| Shama Khan·                   | Anandrao                 |
| Hasham Hazari·                | Krishnaji Ghatage·       |
| Udoji Pawar·                  | Gondaji Jagtap·          |
| Khandoji Jagtap·              | Jetoji Katkar·           |
| Gunaji Shirke·                | Tukoji Nimbalkar·        |
| Shivajirao Telangrao sardar·  | Bhavanrao sardar·        |



Baloji Katkar·	Yesaji Katkar·
Manaji More·	Ramji Kakade·
Rupaji Bhosale·	Vaghoji Shirke·
Venkoji Khandkar·	Santaji Jagtap·
Niloji Phate·	Nimbaji Patole·
Parsoji Bhosale·	Sambhaji Hanbirao·
Savaji Mohite·	Amaroji Pandare·
Uchale·	Krushnaji Bhandade·
Keroji Pawar·	Chando Narayan·
Chando Hirdeo·	Janrao Waghmare·
Trimbak Vithal·	Narsoji Shitole·
Devaji Ughade·	Nagoji Ballal·
Nemaji Shinde·	Bahirji Ghorpade·
Balwantrao Gadkate·	Bayaji Gadadare·
Bahirji Vadgare·	Balaji Nilkant·
Balaji Bahirav·	Khemani·
Khandoji Atole·	Ganesh Shivdeo·
Ganesh Tukdeo·	Mahadji Narayanrao·
Balaji Shivtare·	Ramaji Janardhan·
Maloji Thorat·	Mudhoji Thorat·
Ragho Balal·	Bhairav Chore·
Sankaraji Mane·	Sambhaji Kate·
Hiroji Shelke·	Bhimaji Wagh·
Godaji Kamble·	Bhikaji Chore·
Shivaji Ingle·	

#### **Muslim aides of Shivaji –**

- Daulat Khan : (Shivajis naval Admiral)·
- Darya Sarang : (Shivajis naval commander)·
- Noor Khan Beg : (Shivajis first Sarnobat)·
- Ibrahim Khan : (Shivajis naval commander)·
- Madari Mehtar : (Shivajis bodyguard during Agra visit)·

- Siddi Hilal : (Was a part of the battle of Kolhapur. He also assisted Netaji Palkar during seige of Panhala by Siddi Johar).
- Siddi Wahwah Khan : (son of Siddi Hilal who was killed while attacking Siddi Johars men during the Panhala seige).
- Siddi Sambal : ( was once in charge of Mughal navy, but fell out with his fellow Siddis (Qasim and Khairiyat of Janjira) and joined Shivaji).
- Hussain Fahn miyan : Chief Maratha Sardar
- Siddi Wahwaha : Chief Maratha Sardar
- Siddi Ambar wahad : Chief Maratha Sardar
- Sultan khan : Chief Maratha Sardar
- Daud Khan : Chief Maratha Sardar
- Siddi Misri : (nephew of Siddi Sambal, who switched sides to Shivaji along with Siddi Sambal and died in battle for Sambhaji fighting Siddi Qasim of Janjira).
- Haider Ali Kohari : He was a warrior and also an Islamic Scholar. He also served as Shivajis secretary

Besides these illustrious men there were many unknown soldiers who contributed to Shivajis Swarajya (The freed land) . they sacrificed them self for their nation and king like as god for them.

During the operation against Shahiste Khan at Lal Mahal, he planned very risky string operation to kill Shahiste Khan and he involved himself as a Chief warrior to conduct and direct this risky string operation.

He was born leader and warrior, who stood different from other kings all the time. That time Chhatrapati Shivaji chooses himself, because he knew, he was the right person to operate this campaign, operation very smoothly without failure against Shahiste Khan.

### **Evaluation**

#### **8.1 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Afzal khan.**

Date : 10<sup>th</sup> November' 1659

Place : Near Pratapgad

Victory: Maratha

<b>Sr.No.</b>	<b>Issue</b>	<b>Chhatrapati Shivaji</b>	<b>Afzal Khan</b>
01	Age during the war	29	50
02	Height	5.3''	7.3''
03	Body structure	Medium	Very strong
04	Horse rider soldiers	6000	12000
05	Army	3000	11,500
06	Horse	No	No
07	Camel	No	1000
08	Elephant	No	85
09	Canon	No	90
10	Reserve force	4000 at Pratapgad Fort	6000 at Wai
<b>After the result of the war</b>			
01	Soldier died	1734	More than 5000
02	Injured	420	More than 5000
03	Arrested	No	More than 3000
04	Wealth	Chhatrapati Shivaji gains all the elephants, camels, cannons, goods and all the weapons of Afzal khan.	

Description:

### **First Phase**

- With minimum manpower Chhatrapati Shivaji gained big conquest against Adilshahi.
- In the 1659 Adilshah sent Afzalkhan to destroy Shivaji with his empire. He was the strong minister in the Adilshahi Sultanate.
- Adilshaha appointed him as Subhedar of Wai province. He was very powerful physically.

### **Battle at the Pratapgad**

- Shivaji killed Afzal Khan and gained lot of wealth, which was the great damage to Adilshahi Sultanate.
- The success of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very popular as a king.
- Who gain victory with a minimum manpower throughout the India.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji has done ritual of Afzal Khan's body near Pratapgad and his head on the Pratapgad.

### **Post Phase**

- Khandoji Khopate, Maratha Sardar shown the way to move safely from the Rairi jungle to Fazal Khan and other fighters of Adilshah.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji killed him with very diplomatically that was the great reason to get new identity to Chhatrapati Shivaji in the whole India.
- All India was not daring to competition with Afzal Khan, on the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji killed him personally very subtly that was the great reason to make Chhatrapati Shivaji very popular as an thrilling king of Maratha.<sup>40</sup>

## **8.2 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Rustam Jamaan.**

Date : 20<sup>th</sup> December' 1659

Place : Kolhapur

Victory: Maratha

Feature of the war:

Very difficult war was remarkable for Chhatrapati Shivaji to show his bravery and gain the huge wealth from the same.

Sr.No.	Issue	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Rustam Jamaan
01	Soldiers	5000	10000
After the result of the war			
01	Soldiers Died	More than 2000	More than 7000

Description :

- As per the Adilshahi Sultanate Rustam Jamaan entered in Chhatrapati Shivaji's kingdom to kill him.
- He decided to attack on the Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji made attack suddenly on his army.
- In the great war of Kolhapur Chhatrapati Shivaji broke his military power with the army of 2000 soldiers.
- He killed more than 7000 soldiers and gained victory against Adilshahi Sultanate again. <sup>41</sup>

### 8.3 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Siddhi Juhar.

Date : 13<sup>th</sup> - 14<sup>th</sup> July, 1660

Place : PavanKhind (Panhala to Vishalgad)

Victory: Maratha

Sr.No.	Issue	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Siddhi Juhar
01	Sardaar	Bajiprabhu Deshpande	Siddhi Masood , Fasal Khan , British
02	Soldiers	300	10,000

After the result of the war			
01	Soldiers Died	300	More than 3000
02	Soldiers Injured	No	More than 4000

Description :

- Chhatrapati Shivaji ran from the powerful siege of Siddhi Johar from Panhala to Vishalgad. During the Ghodkhind place (Pavankhind) Bajiprabhu requested Chhatrapati Shivaji to move Vishalgad with half troop.
- Maratha soldier's team of 300 fought with Mughals army of 10000 armed soldiers under the leadership of Bajiprabhu Deshpande.
- All the team of 300 maratha soldiers died in the memorable battle, but indirectly that was the victory of Maratha because they saved Shivaji from the soldiers of Siddhi Johar.<sup>42</sup>

#### 8.4 Chhatrapati Shivaji against Shaistekhan.

Place : Lal Mahal , Pune , Maharashtra

Victory: Maratha

Sr.No.	Issue	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Shaiste khan
01	Operation lead	Chhatrapati Shivaji	-----
02	Soldiers	300 to 400	100,000 to 150,000
After the result of the war			
01	Soldiers Died	06	No. Numbers

Description :

##### First Phase

- Shahiste Khan entered in south Deccan to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji with his empire. He promised Badshaha Aurangzeb to destroy Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Till 3 years he gave lot of troubles to the poor subject of Chhatrapati Shivaji and he personally made his destination to live at Lal Mahal, Pune which was the property of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji spent his childhood in the same palace. He was totally aware with each corner of the palace.

#### **At night of Lal Mahal**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to attack on the Shahiste Khan to kill him.
- One day along with the 300 to 400 fighters. He entered in Pune; he made a big drama of wedding ceremony to enter in Pune near Lal Mahal.
- During the night they made one hole to the wall of Lal Mahal and entered into the palace.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers start to kill very bravely each one in the palace. In the attack shahistekhan lost his three fingers by Shivaji.
- That was the world best commando operation. Chhatrapati Shivaji very safely moved out from the palace and reached to Rajgad.

#### **Post Phase**

- Shahiste Khan sent army to catch Chhatrapati Shivaji but Chhatrapati Shivaji misplaces military due to the technique.
- He used few Bullocks. He tied burning torch to bullocks horns and sent them to reverse site of Rajgad in jungle during the night. Khan's army confused and he ran behind the bullocks in the dark.
- Finally Chhatrapati Shivaji succeeds in the countless and risky string operation against Shahiste Khan and Mughal Empire.<sup>43</sup>

### **8.5 War between Chhatrapati Shivaji & Inayat Khan for Surat city :**

Date: 5<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> January

Place :Surat, Gujarat, India

Victory: Maratha

Feature of the war:

Issue of the Surat attack was the actual combat against Mughal by maratha.

Sr.No.	Issue	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Surat city
01	Sardaar	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Inayat Khan
02	Soldiers	300 to 1000	1,000 { On Paper 10,000 :Inayat Khan made fraud (with aurangzeb) in the salary of 9,000 soldiers. He used same salary amount for his own personal treasury & he shown to aurangzeb 10000 soldier working as guard of surat. }
After the result of the war			
01	Soldiers Died	No	4
02	Soldiers Injured	01 (Shivaji )	24

Description :

- Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to loot Surat City. Surat was also known as a nose of Aurangzeb. Shivaji send his spy group to analyse the geographical, informative and actual situation.
- Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji easily reached every destination. Within 2-3 days he looted whole city.
- But he never touched any religious place outside missionary place or any common people's houses during the campaigning.
- He left few rich merchants who were famous for charity. Inayat Khan sent his lawyer to speak regarding settlement with Chhatrapati Shivaji.



- During the meeting, lawyer made attack on Chhatrapati Shivaji but he save himself from the huge attack.
- Due to same Marathi soldiers got angry and wounded or arrested soldiers of Mughal's. <sup>44</sup>

### 8.6 War between(Tanaji v/s Udaybhan) Chhatrapati Shivaji & Mughal.

Place : Kondhana (Sinhgad)

Victory: Maratha

Sr.No.	Issue	Chhatrapati Shivaji	Mughal
01	Operation lead	Tanaji Malusare	Udaybhan Rathore
02	Soldiers	600	1200
After the result of the war			
01	Soldiers Died	50 approximately	Almost all

Description :

- the wedding ceremony function of his son, Rajput soldiers were in the defense of the fort Kondhana and killedar Udaybhan Rathod was the Killedar for the same.
- He was extreme strong warrior and master to use every type of weapon very effectively.
- In the midnight subhedar Tanaji along with the Surayaji and Shelar Mama reached to fort Kondhana (Sinhgad).
- He divided his troop into two major group 300 soldiers with Suryaji and Shelarmama to enter by front gate and personally.
- He climbed the mountain of Dombgiri of Kondhana.
- In the fight his shield broken down, he used his head cloth to defense from Udaybhan.
- Finally he passed on during the war. 84 years Shelar Mama killed killedar Udaybhan with bravery. Finally Maratha won the Kondhana fort.

- Chhatrapati Shivaji changed name fort Kondhana to Sinhgad in the memory of Tanaji Malusare.<sup>45</sup>

### **9.1 Bravery and Height of the Planning (Agra Visit):**

Chhatrapati Shivaji decided to stop the battle of Purander to avoid homicide soldiers. He signed treaty with Mirza Raji Jai Singh and Diler Khan and promised them to give 4,00,000 hones, province and hand over 23 forts. These forts were as follows:

Purander, Rudramalgad, Kondhana fort (Sinhgad),  
 Rohida, Lohgad, Visapur fort, Tunggad, Trikona,  
 Prabalgal (Muranjan), Mahuligad, Manranjangad,  
 Kohoj fort, Karnala fort. Songad, Palasgad,  
 Bhandargad, Navgurga, Margagad, Vasantgad,  
 Naggad, Ankola fort, Khirdurg, Mangad.

Only wars skill is not important to win any campaigning or operation against the enemy. There need planning, management and proper administration. Chhatrapati Shivaji's Agra visit and his discharge from the custody of Aurangzeb was the great example of this skill. Whole India surprised and praised Chhatrapati Shivaji for his action against Aurangzeb. Due to same Aurangzeb shouted his ministers and Chief soldiers and titled himself 'I am the King of fools'.<sup>46</sup>

### **9.2 Conversation:**

Conversation and communication both are very important to convince anyone as per the concept or plan. These both skills used by Chhatrapati Shivaji as per his planning time to time against his enemy or to convince his friends and useful people.

During the treaty with Mirza Raje Jai Singh he tried to convince Mirza to make alliance with Maratha Empire and do the action against Aurangzeb. He gave examples of Rajput to encourage Mirza Jai Singh against Mughal Empire i.e. How Maharana Pratap fought against Emperor Akbar. He gave example of Pruthviraj Chauhan and his bravery, Ajatshatru . He gave examples of women's queen of Chitaur Padmini and Karmavati. But Mirza was very faithful to Aurangzeb.

When Chhatrapati Shivaji discharged himself from the custody of Aurangzeb, he got angry. In this anger he killed Mirza Jai Singh by poisoning, because he always took favor of Chhatrapati Shivaji to Aurangzeb by the letter and his son Ram Singh took surety of Chhatrapati Shivaji in Agra city.

Chhatrapati Shivaji's communication power was very strong and very impactful, due to same Prataprao lost his patience in the war during the Karnatak campaign with Yekoji or Vyankoji Raje. He sent letter to Vyankoji to meet him. He used there brotherhood language to make treaty with him regarding Tanjawar province.

Communication skill of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very successful king of 17<sup>th</sup> century in India. Many critical situations he faced and removed with his conversation and communication skill. He used very sharp and subjective language during the talking and writing matters.<sup>47</sup>

### **9.3 Front Involvement:**

Many kings from the India they just ruled on their subjects. They never did war personally. They just ruled and pass their time in entertainment. On the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji personally enrolled himself in various battles and string operation against enemies. For example he killed Afzal Khan, Krishnaji Bhaskar, Baji Ghorpade and he Attack on Shahiste Khan. Attack on the Shahiste khan was the very risky string operation directed and operated by Chhatrapati Shivaji himself and he succeed.

Chhatrapati Shivaji always fought in the front of the troop, due to same he was the symbol of bravery and as a true king his impact was on the military of Swarajya. During the self-involvement he judged himself as per the situation and the importance of the campaigning or battle. Then he took final decision. There is no another example of involvement in front of troop for fighting by any warrior like as Maharana Pratap, Prithviraj Chauhan, Empiror Akbar and King Ashoka.<sup>48</sup>

### **9.4 Diplomacy:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's battle management was based on his skill and diplomacy. In the many incidents he won the battle due to his diplomacy for e.g.

a. He killed Afzal Khan during the battle of Pratapgad. .

- b. He attacked on the Shahiste Khan alongwith the 300 soldiers at Lal Mahal Pune. In the many battle war situation he succeed with minimum manpower against the strong and major number army of enemies.<sup>49</sup>

### **9.5 No Relation- in judgment:**

Shivaji ignored relations in the justice matters. He was the strong follower of truth and justice. He permitted to appeal against his order.

That was the biggest thing of King Shivaji and his technique to acquire the respect from the subject.

### **Judgements are as follows**

#### **Fine**

- a. This was punishment for civil offences.
- b. Person could relief himself after the compensation against his offence on civil level. Late charges, financial matters.

#### **Chabuk Kode**

- a. This was a strict punishment for lower stages offences from civil and criminal sector.
- b. Kotwal or In charge of the city or town perform this punishment in public place by the order of court.

#### **Japti**

- a. In this punishment king place order to take a charge of all the property and movable, immovable wealth of the offender.
- b. Chhatrapati Shivaji many time used Japti system against the fault and cruel action of Savkar of his state.

#### **Imprisonment**

- a. This was not a rare punishment in the period of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- b. Chhatrapati Shivaji mostly used strict law to punish offender for their offence. Due to same imprisonment was not common punishment in that era.
- c. For this punishment was an applicable to small thief, small cause's offender.

**Physical Torture**

- a. This punishment almost took place in a various mode as per the kingdom's rule and era.
- b. Chhatrapati Shivaji cuts hands and legs of Khnadoji Khopate for his action against the nation.

**Death Sentences : Kade Loat**

- a. In this punishment Killedar throw that particular offender from the top point of the fort to down.
- b. For murder, rape and robbery offences were applicable for this kind of punishment.

**Death Sentences : Punishment through animal**

- a. In this punishment offender was killing by elephant or snakes.
- b. This was a common and popular punishment throughout the India for Rajdroh (Crime against the nation).

**Death Sentences : Fasi**

In this punishment offender was hanging to rope till his death in the public places.

- a. For murder, rape and robbery offences were applicable for this kind of punishment.

**Death Sentences : In front of cannon**

- a. For rape case and robbery, Chhatrapati Shivaji openly killed offender by cannon.

**Death Sentences: As per Hindu Law**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji used judicial rules as per the Hindu law to keep control on the kingdom as per the rule of law.
- Patil of Ranza village rape on women from the same village, for this offence Chhatrapati Shivaji cut down Patil's hand and gave compensation to the family of victim.

- Khandoji Khopate, Maratha Sardar shown the way to move safely from the Rairi jungle to Fazal Khan and other soldiers of Adilshah.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji got angry on Khandoji Khopate but Kanhoji Jedhe promised him not to kill Khandoji Khopate. Chhatrapati Shivaji agreed.
- But second day Chhatrapati Shivaji cut down Khandoji Khopate's right hand from the shoulder and left leg as a punishment of his offence.
- When Kanhoji Jedhe angered to Chhatrapati Shivaji he replied, "I kept promise, I just punished him not killed".
- Chhatrapati Shivaji punishes Yashwantrao More for his actions against Chhatrapati Shivaji. Chhatrapati Shivaji arrested his maternal uncle for the fraud and corruption.
- Baji Ghorpade, who was the Maratha Sardar always done wrong action to Chhatrapati Shivaji and his father Shahaji. Due to him and Afzal Khan Shahaji Raje got custody by Adilshahi sultanate.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji personally attack and killed him very rudely for a compensation of his father's insult in Adilshahi. <sup>50</sup>

#### **10.Chhatrapati Shivaji spent time for Campaigning & development in konkan region :**

For Kalyan Bhivandi Chhatrapati Shivaji spent	1 <sup>st</sup> October' 1657
maximum time because these two were very	To
Important to make powerful naval force and harbor.	13 <sup>th</sup> January' 1658
Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji captured Kalyan	(Days 105)
Bhivandi and put there his monopoly.	
Chhatrapati Shivaji serially won Dabhol,	16 <sup>th</sup> January' 1661 Prabhanwalli,
Rajapur, Sangmeshwar,	To
Shrungarpur, Chiplun, Mahad. He made	5 <sup>th</sup> June' 1661
serial chain of his empire in Konkan range.	(Days 141)

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few days near regarding administration work of naval force.

12<sup>th</sup> October' 1661 Shrivardhan  
To  
1<sup>st</sup> Nov' 1661  
(Days21)

Kudal and Vengurla captured by Chhatrapati Shivaji both were very important places to put monopoly in Tal Konkan area. Chhatrapati Shivaji spent sufficient time in Kudal Vengurla for his administrative purpose.

13<sup>th</sup> April' 1663  
To  
30<sup>th</sup> June' 1663  
(Days 79)

To attack on Surat he spent few time on the way in Konkan area.  
4<sup>th</sup> February' 1664 (Days 61)

6<sup>th</sup> Dec' 1663  
To

To build Sidhudurg and Harne fort Shivaji spent time near Malvan.  
He defeated here Khawas Khan, he killed Baji Ghorpade and again he moved to Kudal.

1<sup>st</sup> October' 1664 to Chhatrapati  
To  
7<sup>th</sup> December' 1664  
(Days 68)

During this session in Konkan range Chhatrapati Shivaji planned campaigning

1<sup>st</sup> February' 1665  
To  
22<sup>nd</sup> March' 1665  
(Days 50)

Sindhudurg : Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few time after discharge from Agra on the fort Sindhudurg to see the admin work of naval force and their workout in his absence.

10<sup>th</sup> Feb' 1667  
To  
10<sup>th</sup> April' 1667  
(Days 62)

Chhatrapati Shivaji moved in Konkan

1<sup>st</sup> Nov' 1667

province Bardesh area.

To  
30<sup>th</sup> Nov' 1667  
(Days 30)

Chhatrapati Shivaji stayed at Rajapur  
to attack on Goa

16<sup>th</sup> October' 1668  
To  
30<sup>th</sup> Nov' 1668  
(Days 46)

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent few time near Pen city.

21<sup>st</sup> October' 1669  
To  
31<sup>st</sup> October' 1669  
(Days 11)

Chhatrapati Shivaji's stay at Nagaon.

4<sup>th</sup> Nov' 1670  
To  
21<sup>st</sup> Nov' 1670  
(Days 18)

Chhatrapati Shivaji's halt at Mahad to build  
army against Diller khan. He was calling  
soldiers from Kudal Vengurla province.

1<sup>st</sup> January' 1672  
To  
20<sup>th</sup> January' 1672  
(Days 20)

Chhatrapati Shivaji's travel from Chiplun to Karwar.

15<sup>th</sup> April' 1674  
To  
11<sup>th</sup> May' 1674  
(Days 27)

Again Kalyan and then Pali.

1<sup>st</sup> October' 1674  
To  
15<sup>th</sup> October' 1674  
(Days 15)



Chhatrapati Shivaji's special visit in Konkan  
from Rajapur, Kudal, Fonda, Karwar.

15<sup>th</sup> March' 1675  
To  
11<sup>th</sup> June' 1675  
(Days 89)

Spent few time in Konkan.

16<sup>th</sup> January' 1676  
To  
7<sup>th</sup> February' 1676  
(Days 13)

Chhatrapati Shivaji spent 856 days in Konkan province during this short period, he build strong naval force in the west part of India. This naval force known as a great example to learn how to make naval force. In this short period he developed Konkan province and planned forceful campaigning and battles for the nation.<sup>51</sup>

#### **11. Prant and District in the Kingdom for campaigning and battle purpose:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji forcefully divided his soldiers and military system in few Prant and Districts. He called particular Prant's military during the battle held at same Prant. The territories, in the kingdom were divided into few numbers of Prant's and Districts for the convenience of administration. These Prant's and Districts also known as Subha. The Chief of this Subha was known as Subhedar. These districts were as under :

- Mawal                      Saswad, Junner, Khed                      These province guarded by 18 powerful great hill forts.
- Wai                        Wai, Satara, Karad                      These province guarded by 15 powerful great hill forts.
- Panhala                      Kolhapur, Panhala                      These province guarded by 13 powerful great hill forts.
- South Konkan              Ratnagiri, Sangmeshwar, Shrungarpur                      These provinces guarded by 58 powerful great hill forts and sea forts.

- North Konkan      Thane      These province guarded by 12 powerful forts.
- Tribak and Nashik  
    Bagalan      These province guarded by 62 powerful extreme hill forts.
- Wangan      Dharwad      These province guarded by 22 powerful forts.
- Belnore      Belnore      These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.
- Shrirangpattan      Shrirangpattan      These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.
- Kolhar      Kolhar      These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.
- Karnatak      Karnatak      These province guarded by 18 powerful forts.
- Velur      Arcot      These province guarded by 25 powerful forts.
- Tanjor      Tanjor      These province guarded by 6 powerful forts.

The Sahyadri range had several forts to protect whole area of the kingdom. It is said that there were around 360 forts under the jurisdiction of Chhatrapati Shivaji

Chhatrapati Shivaji divided his kingdom into four divisions. His military structure also divided as per the division. He used military of particular division for the campaigning or battle which held in the division in emergency. His military structure and management

techniques based upon the situation of particular divisions position. Chhatrapati Shivaji's judicial systems also work out in these four divisions. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji actively done his movement against his enemies and every time he got fresh military to fight with enemy and his judicial system also work fast.<sup>52</sup>

The divisions of Chhatrapati Shivaji's kingdom were as follows :

Kalyan- Kalyan Bhivandi, Kolwand upto Sateri, Lohgad, Junner, Mawal.

Konkan- Kopal, Chaul, Dabhol, Rajapur, Kudal, Fonda.

Ghat- Wai, Kopal

Karnataka- Karnataka to Jinji, Tanjawar

## 12. Forts of Chhatrapati Shivaji :

Achalgiri	Ahivantgad	Ankole-Koat
Kurudu or Mandargad	Kushtarga Koat	Kechar Koat
Kondhana or Shingad	Kopalgad	Chandan
Khelna or Vishalgad	Dhangad	Jaygad
Chaud or Prasanngad	Javalegad	Jivdhan
Mangalur Koat	Yelbargigad	Mahulegad
Rasalgad	Rohidagad	Thakarigad
Rangana or Parshidhagad	Tanvada	Manohargad
Trimbak or Shrigad	Noobadgad	Pandavgad Paraligad or
Sajjangad Purandhar	Madgirigad	
Panalgad Pali or Sarasgad	Bahadurgad	Phonda Koat
Bhorap or Sudhagad	Vandangad	Lavadkoat
Masitwade or Mangad	Salobhagad	Satargad
Shiveshavar Koat	Salerigad	Linganagad
Hadpsar or Parvatgad	Kamargad	Lohagad
Bahiravgad or saranga	Valabhagad	Prondagad
Kangori or Mangalgad	Harushgad	Kthorgad
Kankandrigad	Kapalgad	Kamalgad
Janjire Shindhudurga	Kalanidhigad	Kambalgad
Janjire Suvarnadurga	Kanchangad	Kunjargad
Janjire Khanderi	Kangorigad	Kelanja

Janjire Ratanagiri	Kothalagad	Kohajgad
Janjire Vijayduraga	Kholgad	Gagangad
Tikona or Vitandgad	Gajendragad	Gahangad
Tunggad or Kathingad	Gandharvagad	Gambhirgad
Torana or Prachandgad	Bhaskargad	Janjire Kulaba
Nargundgad or Mahadgad	Gadagad	Bhivgad
Vasota or Vyagragad	Dholagad	Dahigad
Harishachandragad	Nanchanagad	Anjanveli
Mayorgad or Navalgund	Nakgad	Patakagad
Shrigaldavagad	Padmagad	Patgad
Machaindragad	Pavitragead	Prachitgad
Rudramalgad	Pargad	Pavangad
Sindhichangad	Pratapgad	Baleraja
Manranjangad	Bahulgad	Balvantgad
Virgad or Ghosala	Botgiri Koat	Ramsejgad
Shrivardangad	Madangad	Bhudargad
Sarangagad	Bhushangad	Mardangad
Mahimangad	Mahindragad	Mahipatgad
Vardhangad	Vangad	Vasantgad
Valabhagad	Manikgad	Murgod
Mohangad	Yelurkoat	Mahipalgad
Mangalgad	Mandangad	Mandargad
Raigad	Rajgad	Rajegad
Ravalagad	Rajkot	Ramdurga
Sundargad	Sevanagad	Sevakgad
Sabalgad	Sargad	Sahangad
Samangad	Lohagad	Lokalgad
Loanjagad	Varugad	Vairatgad
Shrimantgad	Sidhagad	Subakargad
Sumangad	Surgad	Songad
HaliyalForts Shivahi built / reconstructed		Venktgad

#### **Other Gadkot forts in Kingdom of Shivaji**

Krishnagiri chandi	Arkotgad	Kevalgad
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Gavargad chandi	Karnatakagad	Kasturigad
Vetaval or Kemal	Kujargad	Gagangad
Pimpala or Prakashgad	Akatigad	Arajungad
Krushnagiri gad	Chelgadchandi	Martandgad
Mandonmattgad chandi	Chavi kot	Chintahar kot
Soamshankargad	Jagadevgad	Trimalkot
Malakarajungad	Trichandikot	Trikalur
Shrivardhangad	Devgad	Prabalgad
Lavvad chandi	Prangad	Bahiravgad
Devanapati kot	Madgad	Mangad
Birge Valugugad	Malharrajgad	Yeshvantgad
Bhumandangad	Vrudhacalkot	Sarangadchandi
Mahimandangad	Ranjangad	Ramgad
Balapur Bhor	Ratangad	Vishalgad
Mej Kolhargad	Sidhagad	Sudarshangad
Thamakurkoat	Subhakot	Ahinijadurga
Makarandgad	Mardangad	Mahipalgad
Bramagad	Bhanjangad	Banturgad
Kattargad	Kailasgad	Kolar Kadim
Ganeshgad	Chandangad	Durgamgad
Bhaskargad	Kolhar	Mukhanegad
Nandigad	Padavirgad	Palegad
Bindanur	Bhuravdgad	Bundikot
Kotvel	Yelur Kot	Rajgad Chandi
Vajragad	Saragad	Hatmalgad
Nilsajitgad Forts in Karanataka Region		
Bhimagad Near Kapsheri		

There were three officers like Hawaldar, Sabnis and Sarnobat who collectively exercise the authority of the fort. They were answerable for the administration of the fort they possessed. There were several sections in the fort and each one was allotted to one officer like Karkhanis who was looking after the store of grains and writing all accounts of income and expenditure.

#### **Reserved funds for forts:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used to store sufficient provision in the fort to be consumed during the period of an emergency of siege by any enemies. But this policy could not work for a long time due to certain difficulties. Chhatrapati Shivaji, decided to start a reserved fund to meet the expenditure of extra ordinary needs of the fort surrounded by army or enemy.

A documents of the year 1671 – 1672 mentions that Chhatrapati Shivaji began to rise the reserved fund from each Mahal and Vatan in his kingdom to use specially when there was no money available from any other sources against the siege of fort by the enemy. The reserved fund was fixed to one lakh twenty five thousand hones and that was raised from the following Mahals, Vatan and personages.<sup>53</sup>

Kudal & Rajapur	25,000/-
Dabhol	50,000/-
Pune	13,000/-
Nagoji Govind	10,000/-
Jawali Kalyan Bhivandi	25,000/-
Indapur & Krishnaji Bhaskar	
Supe	2,000/-

This amount was set aside as a reserved fund and was not spent on any government work at any cost but on the forts which were sieged or attack by enemy.<sup>54</sup>

Fund for Renovation or construction of fort :

Chhatrapati Shivaji was strongly focused on the construction or renovation of the forts. His provision for the reserved fund and repairing forts has been testimony of the same. As a king Chhatrapati Shivaji had kept around One Lakh Twenty Five Thousand Hones for reserved fund in the same way he set aside One Lakh Seventy Five Thousand hones repairing his principle forts.

**The amount he apportionate which was as under :**

- Sinhgad, Sindhudurg, Vijaydurg, Pratapgar, Purander and Rajgad 10,000/- each
- Prachandgad, Prasadhagad, Vishalgad, Mahipalgad, Sudhagad, Lohgad, Sabalgad, Shrivardhangad 5,000/- each

- Porigad and Sarasgad 2,000/- each
- Manohargad 1,000/- each

Thus the king tried to keep the fort intact at any cost.<sup>55</sup>

### **13. Use of tribal people in the army of Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji had not done any discrimination in his army. He split his work in army as per their skill and living situation. He included Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaishya and Shudra also in his army.

Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised caste system for his achievements and administration. The Society during Chhatrapati Shivaji's era in the Maharashtra as same as Yadav period. Small villages were self depended. Few authorities were as continue as on that period. For e.g.

1. Alutedar – Balutedar
2. Patil – Kulkarni
3. Deshmukh – Deshpande

Chhatrapati Shivaji changed these Vatan system very effectively. He opened Maruti temple for every caste in every village. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji won heart of every person from his region. A very famous slogan Har Har Mahadev made famous in his era.

#### **A. Brahmin :**

Kulkarni Vatan was under Brahmin. Kulkarni was also known as Gav Kulkarni. Chhatrapati Shivaji used their knowledge and gave them clerical work in his administration. Moropant Pingale, Annaji Datto, Ramchandra Pant Amatya, Naroshankar these were famous personalities under Chhatrapati Shivaji's administration from Brahmin Caste.

#### **B. Kshatriya :**

This caste were highly populated in that period. This was also known as 96 Kuli Maratha. Agriculture, soldier these were popular work in Maratha.

#### **C. Vaishya :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji opened many market places to promote this caste in business sector.

#### **D. Shudra :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji changed this caste and convert into Balutedar system. The Balutedar system was the great achievement of Chhatrapati Shivaji. They made fabulous changes in society. This was also known as Bara Balutedar system.

- Balutedar system in village (workman and self employed industry) : in this section includes carpainter, cobbler, barbar, builder, cleaner. This class was working whole year.
- Servant: In this class includes Mahar, Tarhal, Mang, Ramoshi. Mahar was keeping watch on every incident of village. Tarhal was messenger. Mang and Ramoshi mainly work in a security of village.
- Religious work : Joshi, Gurav, Thakur, Jangam, Mulani, these are includes in religious service sector.

Description of different kind of human beings in Maharashtra according to their head. These head system indicates their caste and class.

When we observed this chart, we get clear concept Chhatrapati Shivaji utilised all these caste and sub-caste and class in his army.

#### **Group of caste and class and Sub castes :**

- First Grade (Mothi Doki) : Bhandari, Vaishya Vani,  
Devedny, Sonar, Sonkali, Koshti, Khatri,  
Tatvkasar, Pathare Prabhu, Karhade,  
Chitpavan, Sarswat
- Second Grade : Tirole, Marathe, Gujar,  
Dhanujay, (Madhyam Doki)  
Powar, Kaysthprabhu, Pathare,



Kshtriya, Vadwal, Leva, Phulmali,  
Charak Brahman, Burud, Deshstha  
Rugvedi Brahman.

- Third Grade (Lahan Doki) : Agni, Khaire, Kunabi, Kolam,  
Koli, Keraku, Kohala, Halachi, Gound,  
Gowari, Teli, Dhivar, Chambhar, Mahar,  
Mang, Gurav, Bari, Nhavi, Sonar,  
Shimpi, Saali, Vanjari, Dhangar,  
Bhavsar.
- Fourth Grade(Ati Lahan Doki) : Bhillia, Bawane, Mahar, Andh,  
Mana, Thakur, KhutekarDhangar,  
Malhar koli, Parit, Wali.

Many tribes he used as a spies in his army. They gave lot of information and secrets to Chhatrapati Shivaji regarding any battle and campaign. There were many type of tribal and their groups situated in west part of Maharashtra.

These groups work for Chhatrapati Shivaji as a spies. During the monsoon, they had done their job according to their practice. Shivaji utilised these subcast people for his mission and provided them proper facilities like as the soldiers. Due to respectful treatment, they always stood ready to listen their kings order at any cost. In the west part of Maharashtra few tribals used by Chhatrapati Shivaji in his army as a soldier or spy.

These castes/tribes are as follows : <sup>56</sup>

### **Tribe and Description**

Barda

- This tribe community really used by Shivaji for spy Group named Barda.

Bawacha, Bamcha

- A very rare community of tribals.

### Bhilla

In here includes Beli, Dongari, Mewari, Rawal, Tadaki, Bhagaliya, Bhitada, Pawara, etc. sub castes.

### Chodhra

Very exceptional tribe people in west part of the Maharashtra.

### Dhanaka

Tadavi, Totaria, Walavi, etc. sub castes are included in the same.

### Dhodi

A very rare community of tribals.

### Dubale

In this sub caste are included Talawia, Halpati

### Gabhit / Gamta /

Sub castes are Mawache, Padavi, Wasava, Wasave Gavit and Walavi

### Gon

Rajgon caste and other subcastes

### Payodi / Kakari

Sub castes are Dhor Katodi and Son Kanthodi

### Dhor Kuli

Dhokarkuli, Koldha, Kolcha

### Naikda / Nayak

In here many sub castes are included i.e. Choliwala, Nayak, Papadiya, Mohanayak, Nana Nayak

### Paradhi

Sub castes is Fase Paradhi

### Warali

In here many sub castes are found in west Maharashtra and few in Gujarat i.e. Barada, Bawacha, Chodhara, Dhanaka, etc.

### Malhar Koli

This tribal are situated in Thane district.

### Mahadev Koli

In nagar district these people situated at Akola, Rahuri, Sangamner.

In Kulaba (Today's Raigad)

District Karjat, Khalapur, Alibaug, Mahad, Sudhagad.

In Nashik district

This tribes situated at Nifad, Chandwad, Sinnar, Igatpuri and Dindori.

In Pune district

- At Ambegaon, Junner, Khed, Mawal, Mulashi, Dongarpoli, Vele.
- In Thane district this people situated at Bhiwandi, Vasai, Wada, Shahapur, Dahanu, Palghar, Javhar, Mokhada.

### Thakar

- In Nagar this community situated at Akola, Rahuri and Sangamner.
- In Raigad district Thakar community located at Karjat, Khalapur, Sudhagad, Pen, Panvel and Matheran.
- In Nashik district at Igatpuri Nashik and sinnar.
- In Pune district these people situated at Ambegaon, Junnar, Khed and Mawal.
- In Thane district Thakar community of tribal located at Thane, Kalyan, Murbad, Bhiwandi, Wada, Shahapur, Palghar, Javhar and Mokada.

### Andhra

A very rare community of tribals.

### Gondh

- There are more than 40 communities and sub castes
- like as Ark, Bhatola, Chhota, Maria, Dhuka, Gauri, Kalanga, Koya, Khirkhar, Panha, Nag, Raj, etc.

### Kol

A very small community, which found in west Part of Maharashtra.

### Komal

A very small community which found in the west part of Maharashtra.

### Korku

A very rare community of tribals.

### Pardha

Patahari and Saroti these kinds of sub castes are included.

### Pardhi (Actual)

There are so many sub castes are included as per their working practice i.e. Chitta Paradhi, Pase paradhi, Langoti Paradhi, Shikare Paradhi, Takia.

### Katkari

- These peoples are still not settled at one place.
- They always were roaming for food.
- They are illiterate.
- They believe Mhasoba, Khnadoba, Bhairoba, Mari, Aruna these gods and used Bhoot Pishachh Mantra and Jadu Tona.

### Laman

- These people do the transportation work manually.
- These also known as Hamal caste.
- These people live group wise and they worked group wise.

Vanjari

Soldiers used this community for the transportation of weapons and cannons from the capital to battleground.

#### **14. List of weapons during the era of Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used few weapons during his achievements. These weapons used by him with soldiers very effectively.:

Chhatrapati Shivaji and his military were very well knew the importance and implementation of weapons on the battle ground. The general information and details about the weapons are as follows<sup>57</sup>

##### **Talwar (Sword) :**

- Talwar was very general weapons in not only Chhatrapati Shivaji's army but also in over all part of India.
- It was very general weapon used by infantry, cavalry and other soldiers. Talwar has curve and very sharp blade.
- It was not much heavier and mostly uses with shield. During the war session, ordinary soldiers mostly used Sword and Shield on the battleground.

##### **Firangi (Sword) :**

- This was another one style of Sword during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's period. This Firangi sword style based on European counterpart sword.
- In size this sword was very long, straight and very heavier than ordinary sword. Chhatrapati Shivaji always used Firangi sword on the battle ground.
- This sword was very sharp edge. Few Firangi swords were double edged sharpened. Chhatrapati Shivaji's Firangi sword Bhavani Talwar, Jagdamba Talwar, Chandi and Soneri Talwar were famous in history.

##### **Kirach :**

- This sword was as same as Firangi sword. This was single edge sharp sword. The warriors rarely used it.

#### **Samsher (Sword) :**

- This sword used by reputed warrior from the military. It was quite difficult to use on the battle ground.
- Due to double side sharp edge the sword slightly curved on the top. It was same in length like as Firangi.

#### **Khanda :**

- Sharp Weapons

#### **Waghnakh:**

- This was very famous weapon discovered by Chhatrapati Shivaji during the battle of Pratapgad against Afzal Khan.
- This weapon was very small, Chhatrapati Shivaji hanged into his finger. During the encounter with Afzal Khan he used Waghnakh to kill him. This weapon looks like as a Tiger's nail.
- Therefore it was known as Waghnakh. The word Wagh means Tiger and Nakh means nails. Due to same it was called as Waghnakh.

#### **Dhanushya Baan (Bow and Arrow):**

- Dhanushya Baan means Bow and arrow, this weapons used by military of Chhatrapati Shivaji to save the fort from the enemies.
- Very rarely used this weapon on the battle ground in 17<sup>th</sup> century. Chhatrapati Shivaji was very innovative minded, he used bow and arrow during the war with Kaltalf Khan at Umberkhind.

- Maratha soldiers hid in the gap of two stones at Umberkhind and attacked on Kalf Khan with Bows and arrows.
- The war of Umberkhind was the good example to show how a Chhatrapati Shivaji used this rare weapon to achieve success.

**Bichwa :**

- Bichwa was the type of Dagger. It was very small in size but sharp in double edge. This small weapon was used for an emergency.

**Jambia :**

- Bichwa was the type of Dagger. It was very big in size but sharp in double edge. This big weapon was used for an emergency. Jambia was slightly bigger and broad than Bichwa.

**Kurhad :**

- Kurhad means Axe. The general Axe made by iron and wood. There were several types and shapes of axes in Chhatrapati Shivaji's weapons.
- Few axes are very bigger and heavier in size and few were very small and different in shape like as dagger. Military as well as a common peasant used this useful weapon.

**Bhala :**

- It was an Indian name of Javelin. Chhatrapati Shivaji was expert in javelin throw.
- This weapons mostly used on the open battle and in security force of the military for the fort.

**Katyar :**

- Katyar was the type of Dagger. It was very big in size and very sharp. This ordinary weapon was used for an emergency.

**Kattar :**

- This was triangular dagger. It was very popular during the Chhatrapati Shivaji's period.

- The edge of this dagger was in triangular shape and the handle of the Katar was look like English letter capital 'H' which was used to weapon in that era.

#### **Khanjar :**

- Khanjar was the type of Dagger. It was very big and broad in size. This ordinary weapon was used for an emergency.

#### **Jamdad :**

- This was very different type of sword during the 17<sup>th</sup> century. It was look like a snake due to shape. Its shape was zigzag.

#### **Bandook (Gun) :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji's military was depended on outsider powers like Portuguese, Dutch, French and British for the gun.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji realized the modern weapons are very important to success on the battle ground. In his second half he forced to purchase these costly weapons in his force.

#### **Tof (Cannon) :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji called Europeans to make cannons on the forts. The few cannons were very heavy in size, due to same it made on the fort.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used cannons only on his fort not on the battle ground.

#### **Other Weapons :**

There were so many other weapons in the Chhatrapati Shivaji's military which used by them very effectively. During the war situation army was trained to use stone as a weapon.

#### **15. Key to success of Chhatrapati Shivaji :**

1. Minimum manpower in every war.
2. Minimum manpower on the fort.
3. Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.



4. Utilized jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.
5. No religious climate and people during the war.
6. No. common people and women's with any campaigning.
7. Minimum goods with soldiers.
8. Received and deposit system to the soldiers during the campaigning.

Description:

### **1. Minimum manpower in every war.**

Maximum man power means key of success in any war that was the definition in the same era. But Chhatrapati Shivaji changed the definition with own action. He use minimum man power against the enemy. Every time he got success in all manner very smoothly. He was one of the king in india who won the many war against the strong enemies with minimum manpower.

In the beginning he was not having enough army with limited group he won few forts. These forts were neglected by sultanates. Shivaji won these forts with diplomacy and hardwork. In the movement of Torana and Rohida Fort, he took unit of few hundred soldiers. In the battle of Ghodkhind marahte fought with 300 soldiers against the army of 10 thousands. He took only 300 soldiers during the attack operation on Shahistekhan at Lal Mahal. On the other hand Shahistekhan was with the full security of 1.5 lac soldiers. He succeed in the string operation at Lal Mahal, Pune.

Shivaji got another success against the war of Umberkhind with Kaltalb Khan and Raybaghan. In the many war session, he took limited force against the enemy. During the many war situations, he used very less work force to face with opposite strong army. Kondhana war Tanaji Malusare took only 600 soldiers against the 1500 soldiers of Mughals. Maratha killed all the soldiers of Mughals on the other hand Maratha lost their 50 soldiers.

### **2. Minimum manpower on the fort.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji tried to put sufficient army on the fort to avoid stabbing on the fort. He used to maximum 300 to 400 soldiers on the each fort. They have totally trained to fight with army of 5000 to 10000 soldiers from the fort. During the war with Shahiste Khan at Sangramdurg, Chakan Firangoji Narsala fought with few hundred soldiers till 54 days.

**3. Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.**

There were more than 360 forts in the empire of Chhatrapati Shivaji. His army of two lakhs soldiers he divided into various departments. He used minimum force on the fort but during the enemies attack fort soldiers required help to save fort. Due to same Chhatrapati Shivaji arranged additional horse rider force between the two forts. He reserved few places for horse rider soldiers. They used to help during the war situation. i.e. to send food, to fight from back side of the enemy, etc.

**4. Utilized jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.**

Shivaji utilized jungle area and mountains for the battles and he succeed in the same. In the many incidence marathe called enimies into the jungle.

They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily. Chhatrapati Shivaji's father Shahaji always guided Chhatrapati Shivaji to use jungle and Sahyadri Mountain to play battle. He spoke only three things can move in Sahyadri Mountain very easily i.e. wind, tiger and Marathi Person.

**5. No religious climate and people during the war.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used hundred percent war objectives during the war situation. He never do any religious thing during the war. He never involved religious person, priest during the war situation with his army.

There were no permission to go any temple or do any entertainment program on campaigning. Even he was against any religious function on the campaigning only. For e.g. Kirtan, Gondhal ,or any Pravachan (Religious speech) during the battle situation.

**6. No. common people and women were with any campaigning.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was strictly against to keep women during the war situation of campaigning. Even to make the food women's were prohibited on battle ground. Non soldiers, common peoples were not allowed to move with army. Chhatrapati Shivaji used hundred percent war objectives from his nature.

**7. Minimum goods with soldiers.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's soldiers kept minimum goods with them during the campaigning. They used one Ghongadi, water bag (That water they could drink till 4 days) and number of stock of dry fruits (Peanuts, sweet and chilies, onions). With the minimum goods they made their movement very sharply as per the situation.

#### **8. Received and deposit system to the soldiers during the campaigning.**

Received and deposit system Chhatrapati Shivaji introduced to stop and avoid corruption in soldiers. In the victory every soldier gets little wealth to bring in the capital. Chhatrapati Shivaji's treasury in charges and officers were always making list what that soldier are received and what he deposit.

After the verification soldier get discharged. Due to same soldiers always be loyal and ideal to the nation. They never brought anything from the looted wealth to their home.

#### **16.1 Kashmir & China Pakistan Border :**

India's neighbor nation like China and Pakistan, Pakistan always trespass in the border area of the nation. Especially Pakistan always making violent activity against India. The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be utilized in the border area of the nation. In the mountain valley of Himalaya and the rest of the border part must be utilized to make anti-terrorist centers and venues to fight against trespassing and violent activities.

In the Kashmir state Thirty Three percent part is occupied by the Pakistan and China, near Arunachal Pradesh China demanding few parts from there. These kind of problems we can stop with the policy of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji against his enemies. India China border and India Pakistan border both are very sensitive part of nation. There we need to pay very attention for security. There need to use Chhatrapati Shivaji's security policy like as a Sahyadri mountain.

#### **16.2 Forts making and Bunkers :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was very popular as a king of forts. Just like him we can make forts in the hill area of Himalaya Mountain near India Pakistan, India China border or can make land forts as a bunker of soldiers. At present on a small troop or small bunker always attack by Pakistani and Chinese soldiers. International world is not paying attention on the same. They are neglecting this case as small operation activities. But if we made there mountain forts and

few big forts as a bunker for the soldiers and to keep weapons, then any small attack can be international news. Soldiers will get their requirement during the war situation easily from the forts.

### **16.3 Eco Friendly Weapons :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji used eco-friendly weapons during the war. Today the world is technology world. Weapons like as a javelin, Bow and arrow are very old to use in front of AK-47, AK-56, Rocket launchers, hand granites, anti-tank mine, anti-human mine and missiles. Technologist has to develop their technology to use eco-friendly weapons which are very powerful like as today's weapons in the border area. Example Bomb blast, use of rocket launcher, hand granites can be fatal in the valley of ice (Kashmir & Himalaya). For the secret string operation these weapons can be utilized.

### **16.4 Road Networking :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji was not focused only on the battle but also paid same attention on the other facilities. i.e. road networking. Sahyadri mountain province was very difficult to travel. This part was full of jungle and mountain area. Due to same travelling and communication, these were very slow compared to others. Chhatrapati Shivaji modified new roadways in the Sahyadri mountain range.

Chhatrapati Shivaji planned new roads for fast communication in Sahyadri. These roadways followed by people at present. Due to same we get the idea how Chhatrapati Shivaji was focusing in the future. He used many short cuts roads and fast networking to communicate. These new roads utilized during the battle situation. Due to road networking plan communication reached to high track in the 17<sup>th</sup> century. There is no option to say Chhatrapati Shivaji was the designer of road networking in west part of Maharashtra.<sup>58</sup>

### **17.1 Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques on the defense and the uniform sector:**

The study of the importance of the Chhatrapati Shivaji's management technique on the battle ground, it can be helpful to the defense and uniform sector to make successful operation against the enemy of society and nation. The study and its impact are very huge to the defense and uniform sector. It's very useful to understand string operation and preparation to face any critical condition. This impact is very useful to know the skill of Chhatrapati

Shivaji on the battle ground. Peoples from defense And uniform sector can utilize this administration and management during the war or that kind of situation.

### **17.2 Vietnam used Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques of battle during the war against USA:**

There was a Statue of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in HO CHI MI of Vietnam nation . They proudly installed it as a honor to the great king of India. During the Vietnam Conflict, people used to learn the guerrilla battle tactics from the style of Chhatrapati Shivaji. A small nation like Vietnam brought a mighty United States of America to it's laps. Mr.President of Vietnam was asked by journalists, how could they achieve that achievement?

President replied that "He read the personality & performances of a great king from india , who inspired him to try his war techniques against the US Forces. And the victory just followed."

When asked who was the king ,which was deeply praised by you, he replied "Shivaji". President more added that "had such a great king been born in our Vietnam nation, we would have ruled the world"

A few years after, lady Foreign Minister, Vietnam visited India, and as per SOP conducted to Red Fort and Gandhi's Samadhi. She asked "Shivaji's Samadhi" .The Govt officials went into a excitement, and replied that "at Raigadh in Maharashtra state". Foreign Minister, Vietnam expressed her desire to visit at Raigadh in Maharashtra state.

On reaching the Samadhi at Raigadh, & paying her great tributes, she picked up very proudly the soil around the samadhi of Chhatrapati Shivaji and and put it into her briefcase. When questioned by journalists, she responded "This soil is of land of braves. Once I return to Vietnam, I will mix it with soil of my country, so that brave people like Shivaji born there." <sup>59</sup>

### **17.3 Psychological Development :**

To win any battle soldiers must be prepared physically as well as psychologically. Soldiers psychological preparation is very important than physical preparation. Because some times in

the battle as per the situation soldier must be strong to face the situation very strongly psychologically.

The study of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground is very important for the soldiers psychological development. The example like as Pratapgad war, operation against Shahiste Khan can give confident to soldiers how to fight with biggest enemy with the minimum manpower and weapons. These examples can be reason for the psychological development of soldiers.

#### **18. Chhatrapati Shivaji : Unbelievable on the battle ground.**

Chhatrapati Shivaji had done lot of unbelievable action against his enemies which anyone could not think at this level. In his biography there are lot of example to show his bravery and this kind of action against his enemies. There is no another example to evaluate Chhatrapati Shivaji's diplomacy and bravery on the battle ground.

1. During the war of Pratapgad as per his planning 50-60 soldiers Mawale hided in the small cave near Pratapgad. During the war these soldiers suddenly attacked on the soldiers of Afzal Khan and they killed each and every one very forcefully. Chhatrapati Shivaji always trained his Mawale to hide their self into jungle effectively.
2. Chhatrapati Shivaji used Wagh Nakh (a small weapon) to kill Afzal Khan. Wagh Nakh was the new discovery of Chhatrapati Shivaji made him very popular among the India.
3. Afzal Khan prepared himself and spend lot of money for the weapons, cannons and other things to kill Chhatrapati Shivaji. On the other hand Chhatrapati Shivaji used only small, ironed to finish Afzal Khan. No one can think Chhatrapati Shivaji will bring his weapon into his two fingers. He discovered that amazing weapon and he used powerfully.
4. During the battle of umberkhind against Kaltalf Khan and RaiBagan, Chhatrapati Shivaji' soldiers hided into the gap of two stones on the height. They used bow and arrows to kill their enemies. Kaltalaf Khan confused due to the action of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He along with his soldiers was searching his enemy Marathe but they were hided into the gap on the great height.

5. During the attack on Shahiste Khan Chhatrapati Shivaji's Mawale hid iron rod and firangi sword, javelin into the bamboo to save from the soldiers and security of Shahiste Khan. At night with the same iron rod they made hole to the Lal Mahal's wall. They hid their weapons into the bundle of grass and they show off they are farmers. As per the plan of Chhatrapati Shivaji soldiers entered near Lal Mahal area on account of wedding rally.
6. During the Agra visit Chhatrapati Shivaji made drama of illness. He acted nicely as a serious patient in front of Agra's Kotwal Faulad Khan and finally he discharged himself from the sweet box. That was very interesting and unbelievable example of Chhatrapati Shivaji's diplomacy. Before the Agra visit he sent his spies to spread rumoring about himself  
  
i.e. Chhatrapati Shivaji knows black magic. Chhatrapati Shivaji jumped till 15<sup>th</sup> Foot. His feet's are very big. Many bad evils always bless him. After discharge he changed his getup into Sanyasi. He cleaned his mustache and beard for getup. Aurangzeb was searching Chhatrapati Shivaji and Sambhaji. To stop Aurangzeb's hunt for them at Rajgad he declared Sambhaji died during the journey and personally he done rituals of his son who was alive at Mathura.
7. Chhatrapati Shivaji not follows any promise or any treaty as it is, which he promised to his enemies. He was very popular to cheat with enemies. He always made confused and misguide his enemies after treaty also.
8. Chhatrapati Shivaji not seen any Muhurath for any mission or any campaigning battle. He always used Amawasya to attack and battle with enemy. Chhatrapati Shivaji was one of the king who share his food or eat his soldiers food. He used same quality clothes from small soldier to Prime minister.

### **Unbelievable**

### **Evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with Other Kings & their history**

#### **Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- a. **As a King Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Founder of first Maratha empire and successful-popular king of his era in India.

**Other Kings & their history: As a King**

- Aurangzeb - Strong badshaha from Mughal Empire in India
- Napoleon Bonaparte- Great revolutionary of France.
- Hannibal – the military commander of carthagin.
- Julius Caesar- dictator of roman empire.
- Spartacus- great slave leader.
- Richard the Lionheart – The great king of England.
- Adolf Gustavus – Swidish King.
- Genghis Khan – Founder of the mongol Empire.
- Alexander –The Great.
- Asok – the Great King of Patiliputra.

**b. Chhatrapati Shivaji: Face to Face War**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji fought face to face with his enemy on the battle ground.
- He personally made plan of stringe operation against Shahiste Khan and punished him.
- He killed Afzal Khan with Wagh Nakh and Jamdad.
- He killed Chief Adilshahi Sardar Baji Ghorpade on the battle ground.

**Other Kings & their history: Face to Face War**

- Many kings from the list participated in the war. But they just instructed their army on the battle ground.
- Aurangzeb, Julius Ceasar, Genghis Khan, Asok, Napoleon Bonaparte fought with enemies army and battles but no one from them killed any enemy face to face like as Chhatrapati Shivaji.



**c. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji used geographical condition of his empire for battles.
- Example :

In Pavankhind 300 soldiers fought with well prepared army of 10000 soldiers.

Chhatrapati Shivaji used forts and Ganimi Kawa technique against his enemy, which was based on the geographical situation and implementation

**Other Kings & their history: Geographical Situation**

- No one used geographical condition for any battle so smart as Chhatapati Shivaji.

**d. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji not made any city any memorial on his name. Even he did not used his name for any city or land.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- All of them used their name and fame to create cities, land and so on.

Example :

Aurangzeb – Aurangabad.

**e. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji prison in Aurangzeb custody but he succeed to discharge himself along with his 1500 people and animals also.
- This incident is the greatest example in the world to show the management technique.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- Genghis Khan got prison of 5 years. He completed his prison ship without any action.
- Richard the Lionheart and Julius Caesar got prison but they discharge themselves with a strong financial compensation.
- Wales died in prison.

- Napoleon Bonaparte succeeds to run from Elba but finally he died in sent Helena in prison.

- Above all, examples shown, these warriors discharge themselves alone or they died.

**f. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji is popular till death due to his bravery, his values and supreme character.
- He was successful king of India. He reached to the holy place of god for his people till date.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- Many soldiers did great bravery as same as Chhatrapati Shivaji but no one got the popularity like as Chhatrapati Shivaji from their subjects.

**g. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Unless of any proper reason Chhatrapati Shivaji didn't killed anyone on the battle ground.
- Example :

In Surat operation Chhatrapati Shivaji did not killed anyone. He used settlement policy to avoid violence.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- Genghis Khan killed many poor people in his dictatorship.
- Aurangzeb killed many Saints.

**h. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji used Ganimi Kawa technique in his many operations against enemy.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- Its matched with the Trojan war technique (A story of Trojan horse) in the troy city.

**i. Chhatrapati Shivaji:**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji not used religious policy in his Empire. He save all the holy places from all the religions.

- Example :

He built mosque on many forts to pray his Muslim soldiers. In Surat city he did not touched any church aur holy place of foreigners.

He always respect religious guru in every stream. Due to same he was different from the other.

**Other Kings & their history:**

- Genghis Khan, Alexander unnecessary killed many poor on the religious purpose.
- Aurangzeb demolished many Hindu Temples.

**19.Effect of Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques on the battle ground after his era :**

**19.1 Succeed :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji's management technique was the great example and master key of his success. He used his skill more than battle style against his enemy. In his skill there was lots of importance of his management techniques on the battle ground.

They freely moved in jungle during the war situation. In the battle of Pratapgad Afzal Khan's army confused after defeat where they have to run. They lost in jungle and Marathe killed them easily.

**19.2Impact on other warriors :**

- The theory of Chhatrapati Shivaji's battle ground techniques used by many warriors of his era.

- The soldiers from his army inspired by diplomacy and administration of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- Many warriors and soldiers utilize his techniques on the battle ground and succeed.
- The technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji's war knew as Ganimi Kawa.
- It means the technique to defeat biggest enemy with minimum manpower. After his era, many warriors and kings followed his war style.
- Specially his son Sambhaji, Raja Chhatrasal from Bundelkhand and other Kshtriya maratha warriors.
- Even in 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> century freedom fighter used same technique against british. Those days Chhatrapati Shivaji was the hero of those revolutionaries.
- He was the great example as a warrior.
- After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji's Aurangzeb called court and described the relation with Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- He told about battle against Afzal Khan, Surat incidents, operation against Shahiste Khan and how he surprised to people due to the management technique.
- He gave example of Chhatrapati Shivaji diplomacy in front of his ministry.

### **19.3 Maratha become strong:**

After the death of Chhatrapati Shivaji his kingdom succeeded by his elder son Sambhaji all Maratha Empire strongly support to Sambhaji.

### **19.4 Sambhaji Shivaji Bhosale (Dharmveer Chhatrapati Sambhaji) :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was supreme warrior as well as extreme manager. He managed every situation very diplomatically.

- After his death his son Sambhaji followed same management techniques like his father Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- But Sambhaji was not proper option for the diplomacy of Chhatrapati Shivaji. Sambhaji was as brave as like his father Chhatrapati Shivaji but lack of patience, he felt in diplomacy.
- But with the same structure he fought with Aurangzeb and other enemies till nine years.
- Sambhaji was very strongly handled battle ground and not lost any fort in his era.
- Due to his bravery Aurangzeb personally attacks on Swarajya. This was the first and last campaigning of Aurangzeb as a Badshah.
- Sambhaji till nine years gave lot of trouble to Aurangzeb on the battle ground.
- Sambhaji used Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques and fought with Aurangzeb in Sahyadri region.
- During the nine years Aurangzeb attacks on Sambhaji from all sides but he felt.
- He was not succeeding to take a single fort of Chhatrapati Shivaji's Swarajya under the leadership of Sambhaji.
- He announced he will not wear crown of Badshah till the death of Sambhaji.
- Unfortunately Sambhaji arrested by Mukkabar Khan at Sangmeshwar due to cheat by his brother in law Ganoji Shirke.
- Aurangzeb forced Sambhaji to enter in Islam religion.
- However, Sambhaji refused his demand, finally Aurangzeb killed Sambhaji very painfully.

- Aurangzeb thought after Sambhaji that will easy to destroy Maratha Empire. But he failed.

### **19.5 Rajaram Shivaji Bhosale (Chhatrapati Rajaram) :**

- After Sambhaji's death Rajaram succeeded as a next Chhatrapati of Maratha Empire.
- But he didn't face strongly against Aurangzeb power like as his elder brother Sambhaji.
- Aurangzeb started to capture Chhatrapati Shivaji's forts very forcefully.
- Rajaram made strong army to fight with Aurangzeb but lack of diplomacy, he was not succeed like his father and brother.
- Santaji Ghorpade and Dhanaji Jadhav these two Maratha warrior shows their lot of efforts against Aurangzeb.
- Maharani Yesubai and Shahu, who were wife and son of Sambhaji arrested by Mughal army. Due to double-dealer Maratha Sardar Suryaji Pisal.
- Chhatrapati Rajaram fought with Aurangzeb till eleven years. Finally he died due to illness at Jinji.

### **19.6 Maharani Tarabai :**

- Rajaram's death was the great loss of Maratha Empire because the one heir of the kingdom.
- Shahu was arrested by the Mughal and second Rajaram's son Shivaji II was too younger.
- Rajaram's wife Tarabai declared Shivaji II as a new Chhatrapati and she forcefully continued battle with Aurangzeb.
- In the front of Aurangzeb she was too small in experience, power and skill. But she fought with him till seven years.

- Finally in 1707 A.D. Aurangzeb passed away. That day was the end of longest war between Mughal and Maratha till twenty seven years.
- Maratha Empire won this war against Mughal due to their bravery and devotion for their king.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques helped his heirs and followers after his death.
- Due to same Marathe fought with strongest Mughal Empire till twenty seven years with minimum manpower.
- On the other hand Aurangzeb destroyed all the Deccan Sultanate within two years. But he not succeeded to destroy Maratha Empire in twenty seven years.
- That was the success of management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

#### **19.7 Vishwnath Balaji Bhatt (Bajirao I Peshwe):**

- Bajirao impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management skill on the battle ground.
- He followed his management technique and war diplomacy against enemies.
- After the death of Balaji Vishwnath title Peshwa succeeded by his elder son Vishwnath Balaji Bhatt (Bajirao I in 1720).
- Bajirao was strong follower of Chhatrapati Shivaji. He expanded Swarajya till Delhi.
- He defeated Nizam Mohammed Shah Bangaj and Siddhi Sath. He gave credit of his success to Chhatrapati Shivaji.

### **19.8 Chhatrapati Shivaji's technique followed by Indian freedom revolutionary movement :**

In 18<sup>th</sup> century British East India Company captured over all part of India. Freedom fighter decided to fight against British to make India free nation. Many revolutionaries impressed by Chhatrapati Shivaji due to his management skill on the battle ground.

They followed his management technique and war diplomacy against British. Many freedom fighters like as Bhagat Singh, Chandrashekhar Azad, Swatantryaveer Savarkar, Lokmanya Tilak, Vasudev Balwant Fadake were strong followers of Chhatrapati Shivaji's thought. In 1857 revolt against British East India Company Rani Lakshmibai, Tatya Tope, Nana Peshwe, Rango Bapoji Gupte used Chhatrapati Shivaji's management skill to fight with them.



## **Chapter 5 : Summary & Conclusion :**

### **Summary & Conclusion :**

- There are huge importance of management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground in today's defense sector.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji's management techniques on the battle ground give solutions in defense sector and campaigning.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji brought and discover many innovative ideas, war techniques, updated methods in every sector of army and naval force.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji established well designed administration, which played very important role on the battle ground.
- He was the discover of new techniques on the battle ground which was known as Ganimi Kawa.
- In the evaluation of Chhatrapati Shivaji with other warriors,
- He found very strong skill in the skill vision and preparation for any kind of war and campaigning against the enemy.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji proved himself as a best king and warrior.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was successful king, shown his impact on the next generation till at present in the various part of the world.

### **Work Plan and Methodology:**

For drafting the research, importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battleground, the researcher will utilize the historical; Analytical & Descriptive research procedure for the sources will be used.

The research books, reference books, maps, photographs, drawing, magazines, news paper's articles & other concerned sources will be utilized.

### **Limitations of the research :**

Each & every research work has some limitations of money, period, time, situation. Same type's limitations will be faced while commencing this research on Chhatrapati Shivaji. Hence there will be some kind of limitations during research work - Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground: A Study

Chhatrapati Shivaji's administrative skills were legendary and his vision, implementation of well-governed state adorns the pages of glorious history. Chhatrapati Shivaji used his Excellency of management techniques in streams of politics, war, religious policy and administration.

In the present work 'Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground : A Study' is well defined & justified by putting relevant literature data. The previous researcher in history, who does not studied different views are to be remarked in the present work.

The sources utilized after studying 'Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground

1. Bakhar, Kaifiyat
2. Historical letters
3. Historical books of Maratha & Mughal Era.
4. Reference books
5. Documents belonging to Portuguese, Dutch & British
6. Monuments, Building & Art.

Utility of Bakhar :

- Bakhar word refers, the narration of the biography to write as per events. In the beginning bakhar was not develop and lack inspiration.

- There lot of changes happened in the 16<sup>th</sup> century and bakharkar got many inspirative characters for bakhar writing.
- Sabhasad Bhakhar, Chitraguptachi Bakhar and Shrishivchhatrapatinche Saptaprakaranatmak Charitra are the most close biographical literature on Shivaji.

#### Historical Letters

- Historical letters are the strong evidences to evaluate the actual historical incidences.
- In the study of Shivaji many letters, contracts, treaties documents shows the incidence as per the history.
- Letter shows the facts and accuracy in the time, date, and event.

#### Historical books

- Historians used books of autobiography for their description. They used most of the content for the description.

#### Documents of Foreigners

- Many foreign traveler and merchant mentioned in their literature about Shivaji's legacy in all the ground.

#### Art Evidences

- Many art and architectures describes about the history of the same era.

#### **History can change the thinking:**

The study of any history can change the thinking of any one as per same. If soldiers get additional information and few important parts from the history to implement the present era, to understand war techniques its will be great for soldiers. The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground.

The biography / history of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be useful to soldiers for their additional knowledge to change their thinking. They can accept these examples for their work. The history is always useful because human learnt from the past for the present and future.

Due to same to learn history especially on the battle ground can be very useful to make positive changes in the thinking of soldiers towards their career, in the favor of nation.

Description :

The whole life of Chhatrapati Shivaji is the description of the great journey from zero to a great administrator king of the Maratha Empire. Chhatrapati Shivaji was not only well known warrior but also management expert king in the history. He used welfare of common man and national welfare management for all. Different types of management technique on battle ground are art of getting things done through people.

Higher productivity, better relation, disciplined work force, Good working condition, Increase in profit, Reduction in absenteeism, Reduction in wastage.

**Few policies of Chhatrapati Shivaji are very important to learn his way to success in war.**

**1. Root education, which based on war.**

- Shivaji always tried to give root base war education and special warfare training to his soldiers.
- Due to same his warrior succeed to find the solution and decision for their war campaigning.
- Root base training improved skill, development in personality and knowledge of the soldiers on the battleground.

**2. Detective Agency.**

- Shivaji gave major preference to his spy agency. because his warfare were dealing with the same.
- Bahirjee Naik was the chief of his spy agency and most successful spy during his era.
- He done lot of work to make success Shivaji's campaigning on the high stage in spy agency.

### **3. Planning.**

- The management technique decided by shivaji with prior and proper plan on the battle ground.
- He always tried his successful achievement with the trial planning with the discussion after senior warrior and ministers.

### **4. Military administration**

- Shivaji knew that, the best military stands on the proper and systematic administration management in the stream of the military.
- He spent major expenditure on the development of the arm force, navy and security force of the kingdom.

### **5. Communication and co-ordination.**

- Maratha soldiers were best to communicate with each other in the war session or outside campaigning.
- Shivaji used the proper skill of communication and co-ordination in his military in the every war sector.

### **6. Presence of mind.**

- Maratha soldiers were sharp minded like as their king, they always found successful due to presence of mind skill.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji was fully develop king, who took powerful decision as per situation on the war field.

#### **7. Impact of Chhatrapati Shivaji's war policy (Ganimi Kava) on his soldiers and ministers.**

- Ganimi kava was the successful technique to defeat the enemy with minimum sources and weapons.
- This war technique utilised very successfully in the mountain area of Sahyadri by Chhatrapati Shivaji.

#### **8. Selection**

- Shivaji used best policy to admit the soldier as amaratha mavala. He put special training session to understand the warfare situation.
- Selection procedure was the most critical part to enter in the Maratha soldiers, lower warriors was taking proper training in aakhada.

#### **Key to success:**

##### **1. Minimum manpower in every war.**

- He used minimum manpower but received maximum success from them in most of the campaigning.
- He used very energetic strategy against the enemy, due to minimum manpower there were effective administration in the group.

##### **2. Minimum manpower on the fort.**

- Fort were the extreme resource to fight against biggest army with minimum man force.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji used minimum force of 300 soldiers on each force. These soldiers were sufficient to combat against enemies
- Eg. Kiledar of Chakan Fort Sangramdurga Fought against Mughals powerful army along with 300 army.
- Many forts from Maratha power fought by killedar with minimum manpower force and resources.
- Forts were the center of same territories to rule on the province of situated around the fort.

### **3. Extra horse rider soldiers reserved planned.**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji always kept reserved force to combat in emergency. These force mostly utilised to defeat the army of enemy.
- During the battle of pratapgad he reserved the force of horse rider against Afzal Khan.
- Horse riders were very important to fight against the enemy. The reaches on the destination very quickly.

### **4. Utilised jungle and natural resources in the management technique for war.**

- Shivaji was clever to take advantage of the geographical condition of his territory.
- In his province there were lot of jungles and mountains area. He used the situation as a weapon against his enemies.
- Maratha soldiers always used jungles to make hide himself from the enemy during the war session.

- Maratha soldiers used stones and wood as weapons against the enemy during the campaigning or battle situation.
- E.g. Tanaji Malusare used a dragon chameleon to climb the fort during the battle of Kondhana fort.

#### **5. No religious climate and people during the war.**

- Major rule of Shivaji during the campaigning or battle was prohibition to non-warriors. Viz. saints, Women, Children, priest, Common people or subjects.
- Shivaji focused on the war not religious issues belongs to religion, caste, sub-caste and so on.
- Maratha soldiers shown the best example unity in diversity on the battle ground.
- Because they fought for their freedom and kingdom not for any particular religion or caste.

#### **6. No common people and women's with any campaigning.**

- Shivaji did not involve common people and women in his army during the war session or campaigning.
- Army required extra force to protect these people during the war session or campaigning.
- Due to same it could be fatal to any army on the battle ground or the warfare mission.

#### **7. Minimum goods with soldiers.**

- Shivaji ordered his soldiers to carry minimum goods with them to make active movement in the battle.



- Due to same soldiers carried weapons and food bag ( dry foods) only during the battle session.
- There was no permission to keep any extra thing or person for their entertainment on the war field.

#### **8. Received and deposit system to the soldiers during the campaigning.**

- Shivaji made superb system to collect property or wealth from winning area and depositing at capital fort.
- System was the purely shown the actual administration and post management techniques on the battleground.
- Shivaji fixed strict punishment for the corruption in the administration viz. death sentences or prison till death.

#### **Kashmir & China Pakistan Border :**

India's neighbor nation like China and Pakistan, Pakistan always trespass in the border area of the nation. Especially Pakistan always making violent activity against India. The management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji can be utilized in the border area of the nation. In the mountain valley of Himalaya and the rest of the border part must be utilized to make anti-terrorist centers and venues to fight against trespassing and violent activities.

In the Kashmir state Thirty Three percent part is occupied by the Pakistan and China, near Arunachal Pradesh China demanding few parts from there. These kinds of problems we can stop with the policy of the management technique of Chhatrapati Shivaji against his enemies. India China border and India Pakistan border both are very sensitive part of nation. There we need to pay very attention for security. There need to use Chhatrapati Shivaji's security policy like as a Sahyadri mountain.

#### **Forts making and Bunkers :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji saved his kingdom with the help of fort in the mountain area. Just like that, we can make forts and strong bunkers in the mountain area of north. These forts must be full with weapons. With this technique defence sector will be strong in the north area and they will get many opportunity as well as help on time against the enemy.

### **Eco Friendly Weapons :**

Chhatrapati Shivaji promoted eco friendly weapons in the war sessions. In his time, he used stones, javeline, Bow and arrow during the critical situation.

Just like that, today defence sector has many opportunity and scope to increase number of people in the defence sector to work in the north. Eco friendly weapons are not harmful, due to same defence sector has to promote it. Chhatrapati Shivaji was strong follower of environment issues and promises.

### **Non-religious policy in the military Dept :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji was the example in the India, who never did any kind of discrimination by religion or caste.
- Due to it, he knew as the king of all castes and sub castes.
- He utilised people from all the castes and he gave same treatment to all.
- He gave salary according to the talent of that person not by the caste.
- He used tribal people in his spy agency.
- His artillery commandor was Muslims. Even his cook was Muslim.
- He gave promotion to the talent not by caste.
- Many people from the various parts of India join him due to his non-religious policy in the military.

- He always respects all religions. He built mosque for Muslim soldiers. He gave priority to work not religion and cast.

### **Evaluation of military administration:**

Shivaji was the creator of systematic management and administration of new era. His achievement in the battle sector is remarkable than other warriors.

Strongest naval force of India by Chhatrapati Shivaji and its administration:

Chhatrapati Shivaji felt the need of organization of strong naval power after his campaign of Konkan to check the Maratha power against the Siddhi of Janjira, who often used to raid the coast of Maratha's and pester them unnecessarily.

Chhatrapati Shivaji's navy had several boats and ferries of various descriptions but they predominated mainly by Galiwats and Gurabs.

Sabhasad gives a detailed account of Chhatrapati Shivaji's vessels. It says that there were around 400 Gurabs, Tarandes, Tarus, Galbats and Pagas, which were organized into two squadrons of 200 vessels each. The each squadron was place under the supreme command of two officers as an admiral Darya Sarang, Islamic Officer and second Maynak Bhandari.

- There is no detailed information available about the uniform of Maratha Sailor-soldier.
- They used to wear head gear which was very similar to that koli hat.
- It is said that, Chhatrapati Shivaji tried to check the European power as the Portuguese, the Dutch and the English in the Indian water and save the trade of Indian merchants in those water.
- The vessels very large rows, boats built like a grabs but smaller in dimension and had the capacity of not more than 70 tons.

- They were of two mask boats of which mizen was very slight, the main mask only one sail, which was triangular and very large.
- The one of the vessel was Pagar.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji had realized that there was a need of a strong mercantile navy for strong naval power of the Marathas.

Thus the navy of the Chhatrapati Shivaji performed several functions as a policed against the Siddhi, took possession of foreign vessels, break on the Maratha coast, collected duties from the trading ships and regulated export and import duty as per the order of the king Chhatrapati Shivaji.

The naval power started by Chhatrapati Shivaji went on the increasing in the later period under the Agris and Peshwa considerably. The mercantile spirit of the Maratha traders found greater scope with the expansion of Maratha Empire under the Peshwa and began to ply to various places like all towns of Arabian coasts.

#### **Rewards and grants to the soldiers:**

- Shivaji was one of the king in the world, who rule as per the rule of people. He used pure constitution for his soldiers and people.
- He always motivated his soldiers by gift and rewards as per their bravery and achievement in the war field.
- He gifted land, cash, gold, other things for the rewards and achievement appreciation to his soldiers.
- he granted cultivation permission to his soldiers during rainy day and paid them salary of those days.

#### **Wars :**

- Chhatrapati Shivaji gave priority to his warrior, due to same he avoid war and played master game to win the forts.
- He always used smart plan and management technique on the battle ground, which gave him success with minimum manpower.
- In the may incidence Maratha soldiers won the battle with minimum manpower against strong military.
- In the battle of pavankhind maratha fought with 300 soldiers against military of adilshahi.

#### **Total study of history :**

The topic can utilize to study the history of Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management skill and implementation of techniques on the battle ground.

This history is very interesting to learn the skill and administration as well as military structure of Chhatrapati Shivaji. History of Chhatrapati Shivaji is very impactful to study his successful achievements against the enemies.

#### **History can be utilize in present era :**

Many things from the Chhatrapati Shivaji's history are very useful to feel proud i.e. administration, management skill, his planning to win battle and so on. The utilization of the past history in the present era can be useful to get success like as Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Importance of management techniques of Chhatrapati Shivaji on the battle ground can utilize to encourage soldiers to get success. If we see the similarity in the structure of India National Military and Chhatrapati Shivaji's military, it's in various parts. Chhatrapati Shivaji and his management skill and admin skill both are the example for the soldiers of nation. The study of his history its being part of the encouragement to the soldier of nation.

- Our Indian national army's commandos are as trained as soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji.
- They climbs mountains, fight with enemies on the border with a great spirit like as the soldiers of Chhatrapati Shivaji.

- But the defense area of our country must be more develop in various sector in the battle.
- Soldiers need more and more rights and freedom to do their work in the favor of nation.
- When government giving them any authority to do the work at the same time it has to give them same responsibility to do the work on the border.
- Indian soldiers are very brave to save nation. After independence they done great job in the war against Pakistan, China but they had not get that kind of success or reward of their sacrifice due to the treaty between the nations.
- Ministers and the higher authorities always put their feet behind after war.
- Due to same India lost few part of Kashmir by Pakistan and China. Still we are suffering, due to the operations and actions by Pakistan and China in north area.
- In India internal part is suffering due to the naxalist. They are another headache for the government.
- Military system must be separate from the political rules because due to politics is not taking decision and action against the internal naxalist and wanted people of the nation.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji kept his army from the different side of his ministry.
- They just follow the order of Chhatrapati Shivaji and afterwards it's Senapati.
- If we are dependent upon the soldiers bravery to save the nation then we have to give them compensation with a proper decision in the favor of nation.
- Indian political system has to think about the soldiers.
- Chhatrapati Shivaji always took care of his soldiers during the war situation.

- They instructed them to keep 4-5days dry fruits and cleaned drinking water bag of leather or rubber with them.
- On the other hand Indian soldiers are suffering for the water and food during the war situation.
- Indian soldiers are very sharp and brave like Chhatrapati Shivaji's soldiers that they have proved.
- But they need more facilities and advance technique to become as a part of great military of world.

**The Management of military, during the battle :**

- No one will go with family on any type of campaigning, which belongs to Swarajya.
- Women strictly prohibited in his military and campaigning area even to make food.
- There were big and cruel punishment or offences, belongs to soldiers.
- There was no permission to open forts door after evening till morning even on an order of the king (Chhatrapati Shivaji).
- Soldiers were expertly practicing various type of Maratha war weapons.

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## Appendix

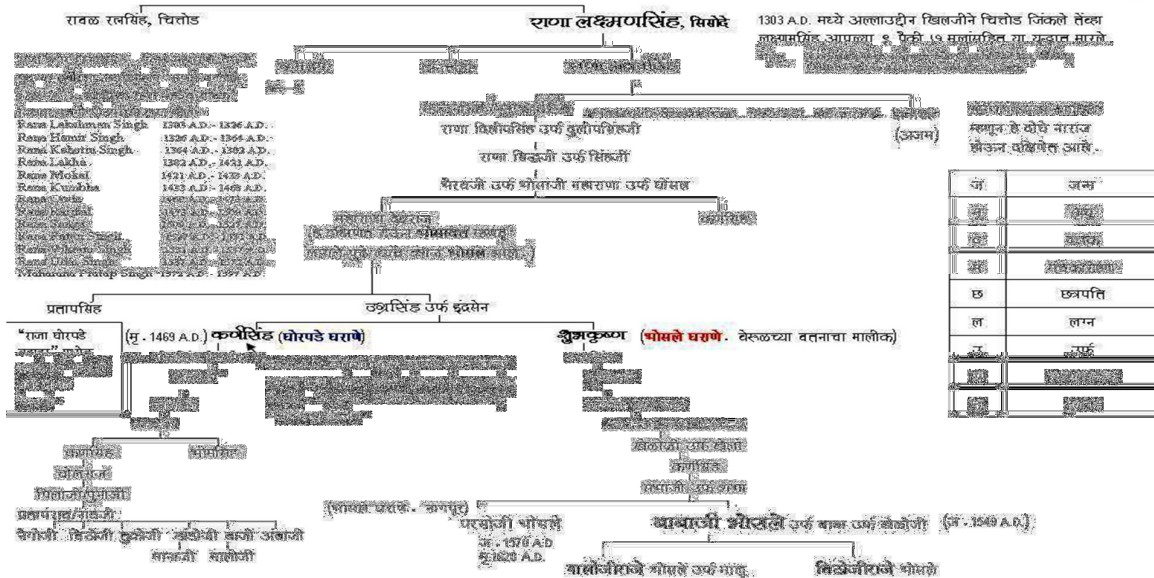
## 1. Family Tree 1

शिवसालीग्राम संस्कृति विकास केंद्र

मेवाडात एक वंश / एकलिंगजी दैवत 566A.D.

566A.D.

2



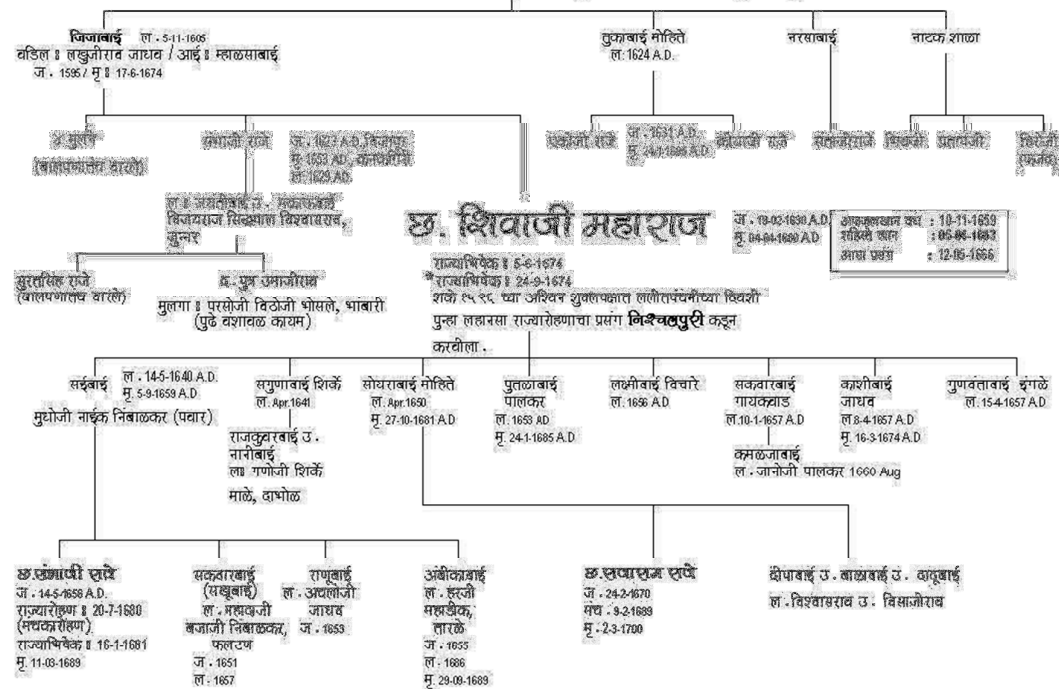
2.

शिवसालीग्राम संस्कृति विकास केंद्र

## શહાજી રાજે

ज. 18-3-1594 A.D. जागीर : पुणे इंदापूर  
मृ. 23-1-1664 A.D. खुपे बेगळ

١٩



3. Shahaji Raje Bhosale

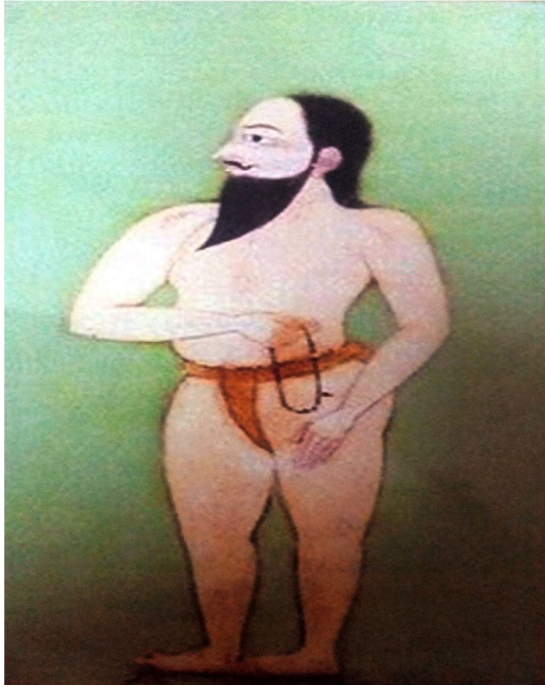


4. Jijabai Shahaji Bhosale





5. Samarth Ramdas Swami



6. Aurangzeb





7. Waghnaikh



8. Chhatrapati Shivaji (Shivaji's Coin)



9. Saath Kabar



10. Pavan Khind





11. Raigad



12. Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj in the custody of Aurangzeb, Agra.



13. Chhatrapati Shivaji Shahaji Bhosale

